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14

VOL. XIX NO. 174— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Is Further Association Worthwhile?

BAGLA DISILLUSIONED

"Unrepresented, Unseen, Unheard And Unfelt"

BOMBAY, July 24.

In the course of a statement issued to the Press, Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, M.L.A., Adviser to the Employers' Delegate to the 15th International Labour Conference, states:—

India's inadequate representation on the Governing Body of the International Conference is well known. Most of the other Overseas countries have also been protesting about it, but without any appreciable effect. In fact, most of the numerous small European countries of population between five and ten millions have got these seats which should really go to India or Japan, in view of their greater industrial importance.

INDIA'S HUMILIATING POSITION.

The question whether India should continue its association with this organisation when no real good is to come out of it, needs careful consideration. India's contribution to the League of Nations comes to £58,000 and besides this, she has to bear all the expenses of the various delegates that go to attend these bodies. How does India stand with all this? Unrepresented, unseen, unheard and unfelt.

GOVERNMENT INDIFFERENT.

It is rather a pity that the attitude of the Government of India Delegation is rather indifferent. They are with a secretarial staff which is only available to the Government delegation. I was rather amused when one morning before the Conference actually started how the Secretary of the Delegation was actually taken aback when he was told he was Secretary to the whole Delegation and not merely to the "Government Group." Anyhow, this information did not bring any material change in him.

It would perhaps be interesting to know that the effect of political unrest in India was also a subject matter brought in the Director's Report of the International Conference (page 23) shewing how it had helped unemployment problem of the world.

THE WALK-OUT INCIDENT.

The question of "walk-out" of the entire Indian Employers' Delegation from the Conference is already well known. Suffice it to say that there was nothing personal against Mr. Tarlton and the issue was mainly based according to Article 339 of the Treaty of Versailles. Paragraph 3 of the Article requires that the members undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of the Employers or work-people as the case may be in their respective countries.

In the last speech which our delegate, Mr. Walchand Heirachand made, he said: "I am an Indian and Mr. Tarlton is not an Indian." Yet this Conference is called upon to accept him as a National to represent India. The Government of India have admitted that the organisation which nominated him are predominately non-Indian.

WATCHING THE MAHATMA.

While in England, for a short duration, I had the opportunity of meeting some leading politicians of all phases.

To my mind still the greater bulk of the population is unaware what is happening in India even to-day. As far as our problem is concerned, I think, leaders in England are none-the-less worried than most of us here. There is still much to be done to bring people of the two countries to some common understanding and everybody's eyes there are on Mahatma Gandhi just watching how he steers the wheel."—A.P.

COMMUNALISTS HAVE A BATTLE ROYAL IN COUNCIL HALL.

—:o:—

Demand More Representation At The R. T. Conference.

WHY NOT SEND THE WHOLE COUNCIL?

BRAINS WANTED THERE AND NOT HEADS!

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 24.

Representation and more representation for all sorts of interests and minorities at the Round Table Conference was the burden of the song of a full day's dull and long-winded debate at the Bombay Legislative Council. The debate arose out of Mr. Surve's motion for an address to the Governor praying for more representation at the R. T. Conference for Labour and Agriculture. No less than 20 members contributed to the debate which all along kept itself within the limited sphere of narrow communalism. Muslims, "Depressed" classes, Indian Christians, Agriculturists and Labourers almost every community and every interest cried hoarse for more representation. Even the joint efforts of Rao Bahadur Chitale and Sir Gulam Hussein could not lift the debate from the ditch of muddy communal waters. Personal recriminations were many and annoying. No two views were identical.

WHY NOT THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

The position was aptly summarised by a speaker when he remarked that the only practical remedy out of the difficulty was to send the whole Council to the R. T. C. at public expense.

There were three amendments to the motion one asking representation for rural areas, another for Muslims and the third of a more comprehensive nature claiming adequate representation for Muslims, "Depressed" classes and Christians. The last one was carried as a substantive proposition. The Government members took no part either in the debate or in voting. The Council then adjourned to Monday afternoon, Saturday being a Hindu holiday.

POONA, July 24.

(From Our Correspondent.)

According to the agreed arrangement regarding the distribution of business the Council took up this afternoon non-official agenda for discussion. Only six days have been allotted to non-official business during this Session.

LABOUR AND R. T. C.

After several private Bills were introduced, the council considered Mr. A. N. Surve's motion to present an address to the governor on the question of Labour representation on the Round Table Conference. The address drew attention to the omission to nominate representatives of Labour and Agriculturists to the R. T. C. in numbers commensurate with their importance and numerical strength and the amount of protection they need.

R. T. C. SELECTION DEFECTIVE.

The mover observed that the method of selection followed in the beginning was very defective. Certain interests were over-represented while certain others and more important ones were almost ignored. Government were now realising their mistake, as could be seen from the additional appointments they were making. When the constitution of a country was being made, it was necessary that all interests should be brought together.

RURAL AREAS NEGLECTED.

Even now when so many new appointments were made he did not know who was chosen as a representative of Agriculture.

A voice behind said B. V. Jadhav. Mr. Surve told the house that so far as his knowledge went Mr. Jadhav was chosen as a representative of the martial Maratha race.

Rao Bahadur Kale moved an amendment asking additional representation for rural areas, instead of for labour and agriculture Almost all the representatives from the Presidency, he pointed out, were from big cities. The rural area which ought to have been the foremost in consideration was thrown into the back-ground. On his own admission Mr. Jadhav represented the Southern part of the Presidency and the Marathas. There was none who could represent rural areas.

COMMUNAL TURN.

Syed Miran Mohamed Shah from Sind moved yet another amendment asking representation for the Musalman community of the Presidency including Sind. He observed that in view of the non-settlement of the communal problem, additional representation for the Muslim point of view at the conference had become almost a necessity. Captain Alban Desouza interrupted: "What about Indian Christians and other small minorities?" Dr. Solunqi moved one more amendment claiming more representation for the depressed classes.

PROTEST AGAINST NARROW COMMUNALISM.

Raobahadur G. K. Chitale of Ahmednagar made a good speech opposing the address together with all the amendments. The debate on the question, he observed, was degenerating into narrow communalism. Was the R. T. C. such a trivial matter? he asked. What he could see in the debate was that there were some individual interests which were sought to be advance under the guise of the motion and the amendments. Mahatma Gandhi was going as a representative of that great bulk of the Indian population known as "Daridranarayan" including all the poor classes and certainly the depressed classes. He felt that the lesser the number the better because there would then be fewer opportunities for differences. He hoped that at least wisdom would prevail and not this narrow communalism.

SIND MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS.

Khanbahadur Khuhro wanted more representation for Sind Muslims. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, he said, was a representative of the Muslims of the whole presidency, while Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah represented the Government of Bombay. Captain Desouza supported Dr. Solunki's amendment which asked representation for Christians also. His plea was that Indian Christians were totally neglected in the scheme of the conference.

Mir Mohamed Baloch struck the right kind of note when he remarked that looking to the variety of views expressed in the House the only remedy he would suggest was to send every member of the Council to R. T. C. at public expense.

Rao Bahadur Angadi of Belgaum was inclined to agree with Rao Bahadur Kale that representation of rural area ought to be strengthened. He had no doubt that Mahatma Gandhi would represent the whole country. However since Government had chosen to invite certain other persons why not a representative of the rural area?

Mr. J. S. Kadri contended that Muslims of the presidency were voiceless at the conference. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto had so inextricably associated himself with the separation of Sind that his personal interests were divorced from the Presidency. Mr. Jinnah was not in touch with the present day requirements of the Muslim community.

Reverend Modak supported Dr. Solunki's amendment because it was in the interests of minority communities including Indian

(Continued on page 9.)

Mahatma ON WAY TO BARDOLI.

Spends A Few Hours At Surat.

QUESTION OF TALATIS NOT YET REINSTATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 25.

This morning Mahatmaji spent few hours at Nanpura Swarajya Ashram. Shrimati Kasturba, Sjt. Makadeo Desai, and Mathurdas Trikamji were with Mahatmaji.

Mr. Narbadeshanker Pandya, the chief worker of Chikhli took the opportunity to see Mahatmaji regarding the Talatis of Chikhli who are not re-appointed. Mahatmaji left Surat for Bardoli where he will stay for two days and then intends to go to Borsad.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND A. I. CONGRESS MEETINGS

BARDOLI, July 23.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the General Secretary of the Congress, sends the following announcement to the press:—

The next meeting of the Working Conimittee of the Congress will be held at Mani Bhawan, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, at 3 p.m. on 4th August and the first meeting of the new All-India Congress Committee will be held at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gwalia Tank, Bombay at 3 p.m. on 6th August and on the following days. Members of the All-India Congress Committee who wish to take advantage of the lodging and boarding arrangements made for them by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will kindly intimate the fact to that Committee before the 1st of August.—A.P.

MUSLIMS AND R. T. C.

Shafi Daudi's Threat.

PATNA, July 24.

Maulana Shafi Daudi, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy.—"It seems that, as a result of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Simla, Government contemplates inclusion of Sir Ali Imam and Dr. Ansari in the Muslim delegation to the Round Table Conference ignoring Muslim public opinion. This attitude of the Government will imply that it has turned against Muslim demands and intents to force Congress formula for communal settlement of Musalmans. I want to inform Your Excellency that inclusion of such Musalmans will be regarded as an attempt to create division in Muslim delegation and show to the world that Congress formula is acceptable to Musalmans. Musalmans will not only start agitation and demonstration against this but will be forced to reconsider their attitude towards further participation in the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

CONGRESS WOMAN WORKER ARRESTED.

LAHORE, July 24.

Chitravedi, a woman Congress worker and Joint Secretary of the Rohtak District Congress Committee, has been arrested under Section 108 Cr. P. C.—A.P.

LAHORE CHIEF JUDGE ON PLEASURE BOUND.

LAHORE, July 24.

Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, High Court, left last night for Bombay, 'en route' to England for a pleasure trip.—A.P.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE

Cochet Beats Austin

LONDON, July 24.

Paris.—In the Davis Cup Challenge Round Cochet beat Austin 3/6, 11/9, 6/2, 6/4.—Reuter.

BADGE OF INFERIORITY TO GO.

—:o:—

Frontier Province To Be Treated On Terms Of Equality With Rest Of India.

HAIG COMMITTEE REPORT

Govt. Dispatch Marks Bold Policy Conceding Transference Of Law And Order To Indian Minister

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 24.

At a moderate cost of Rupees 32,000, the Haig Committee on the classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier Province has produced a Report which if given effect to, will remove the age-long feeling of resentment among the people of the Frontier that they were treated only as the "gatemen of India" and not allowed to share in the benefits of Reforms granted to other Provinces.

Mian Ahmed Shah, Barrister-at-Law, who resigned from the Committee, even before the public enquiry began in Peshawar, and his friends of the Congress Camp in the Frontier might feel pleased at the fact that Frontier is to be treated on terms of perfect equality with other Provinces and that there will be no inferior treatment merely because Frontier was made an administrative area in Lord Curzon's time for reasons of Imperial policy.

CONGRESS VIEW UPHELD.

The Committee seem to have been guided by two express factors, firstly, that the Round Table Conference had decided that it should be a Governor's Province and secondly, that the demand of the people of the Frontier for equality with others is irresistable on all sides. The Congress through the Nehru Report had conceded full measure of Reforms. The despatch of the Government of India struck a bolder policy than the proposals recommended by the Simon Commission. The Round Table Conference itself at which Sir Abdul Qayum voiced popular Frontier demand was struck with the necessity of generous gesture. The Executive of the Governor-General has, after the visit of Lord Irwin and Eir Fazli Hussain to the Frontier, taken determinedly a bold attitude.

Events following the repressive policy adopted in the Frontier, particularly, after the last year's firing incidents in Peshawar, necessitated the application of a "soothing balm." The Report published to-day thus marks a striking advance and concedes the transference even of Law and Order to the control of the Minister.

WARNING OF A COMMUNALIST

But apprehensions of the minority community (the Hindus and Sikhs) are voiced by the Grand Old Man of the Frontier, Rai Bahadur Thakur Datta. At the age of 77 with his detailed knowledge of the people of the Province, extending to over half-a-century Rai Bahadur who is the President of several Hindu organisations, elaborately quotes the opinions of several authorities, both official and non-official, including the speeches of Lord Reading and Sir Samuel Hoare, at the R. T.C. and of Sir Denys Bray and finally warns the Government, in the language of Sir P.S. Sivaswami Aiyar against "perils of adventure upon which they are urged to embark in the pursuit of the policy which will prove a monument of political unwisdom." This warning is directed generally against the transfer of many subjects to the Frontier Province and particularly Law and Order.

REJOINDER TO RAI BAHADUR.

But the majority of the Committee, among whom are two members of the R.T.C. (Sir Abdul Qayum and Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar) are aghast at the logic of the Rai Bahadur which would strike at the very root of an Indian Minister exercising control of Law and Order in any Province. The rejoinder of the majority of the Committee to other points of solitary Hindu dissentient is equally spirited.

The official circles in Simla believe that the Report will have settling effect on politics of the North-West Frontier and will give strength to the Constitutional Party there, both of Hindus and Mussalmans.

I understand that the Hindu minority community have begun to that grant of Reforms to the North-West Frontier Province, being no longer in doubt, they should come to terms with the Mussalman community and that an influential section of Hindus had a special conference with the Mussalman leaders during the last stages of the Committee's sittings in Peshawar bargaining for more seats in the Legislature, say 30 per cent. than what the Round Table Conference suggested, namely 21 per cent.

One thing, however, is clear, that the figure of subvention amounting to about a crore and a-half per year from the Central Government will be opposed as being too high and perhaps it is in respect of this contribution that the Haig Report might come in for criticism. The present income is only Rs. 70 lakhs, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 180 lakhs. There are no industrial enterprises in the Province which is barren except in Upper Swat canal and alongside the Indus.

(For Fuller Details See Page 9).

SCIENTIFIC FLIGHT TO ARCTICS.

Graf Zeppelin Starts

LONDON, July 24.

Berlin.—The Graf Zeppelin started on its scientific and meteorological flight to the Arctics from Friedrichshafen at 9-45 a.m. She will land at Berlin in the evening, continue flight to Leningrad at dawn and thence to Arctic via Archangel.—Reuter.

PUNJAB MAIL TRAIN OUTRAGE

Question In Commons.

LONDON, July 24.

In the Commons Mr. Baldwin asked if Mr. Benn was in a position to make a statement regarding the assault on Lt. Hext and Lt. Sheehan. Mr. Benn regretted that he had not received official information of the tragic incident but when information was received he would put it at the disposal of the House at the earliest possible opportunity. He was sure that the House would wish him to express their deep sympathy to the relatives of the deceased officer.—Reuter

LT. HEXT SUCCUMS TO INJURIES

BODY BEING BROUGHT TO BOMBAY

BHUSAVAL, July 24.

Lieutenant Hext, one of the two officers injured in the Punjab Mail outrage, succumbed to his injuries yesterday.

LATER

The body of Lieutenant Hext is being brought to Bombay.—A.P.

MILITARY OPEN FIRE ON A MOTOR BUS

Sequel To Throwing Of A Bottle

DRIVER AND WOMAN PASSENGER HURT.

RANGOON, July 24.

The official report from Prome states that while a party of Burma Rifles was returning from Paukkaung yesterday afternoon one of the passengers in a bus near Paungdale threw a bottle at the military slightly wounding three men. The latter pursued the bus and opened fire and the bus was compelled to stop owing to puncturing of a tyre. The driver was attempted to escape and was fired at and seriously wounded. A female passenger was also hurt. Details are lacking.—A.P.

DACOITS BUSY IN BURMA

RANGOON, July 24.

The number of rebels who surrounded till July 23 totals 332 in Prome and 40 in Tharrawaddy.

Several dacoities, mostly by rebels, are reported from the disturbed areas. Two villagers were murdered in Tharrawaddy by dacoits and one was killed in Prome while resisting dacoits. In Henzada an Indian owned house was raided, while, after a dacoity at a level crossing in Pegu, an Indian was murdered. Police frustrated a dacoity and arrested seven men armed with revolvers, while they were going in a motor car on the Rangoon-Pegu Road. In Hanthawaddy dacoits looted property and took away the headman and his daughter but released them a mile and a half away.—A.P.

BENGAL'S DEMAND ON CENTRAL EXCHEQUER

Advance Of Over A Crore Wanted.

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Council this afternoon the Finance Member, Hon. Mr. A. Marr, said that no advances from the Government of India had been taken for meeting the ordinary purpose of Bengal Administration for the year just ended. It was, however, estimated that temporary advances aggregating Rs. 11,341,000 might have to be taken for 1931-32.

In reply to another question, Hon. Sir P. C. Mitter said every endeavour would be made to come to an early decision on the question of separation of Legislative and Council Departments.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 24.

Previous closing	9.36
To-day's opening	9.28
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing rate	9.08
Difference	—.30

Broach Expectations:—
July August Rs. 172-8-0.
April May Rs. 183-0-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 24.

Previous closing	4.91
To-day's opening	4.96
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing	4.86
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 24.

Silver ready	13
Higher	0-1-0
Silver forward	12-15/16
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 24.

1st settlement	43 11 0
2nd settlement	43-5-0

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A 5500

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WANTED AGENTS to establish branches in all parts of India. Starting salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 250 and Commission to deal in our chemical Manures, Seeds, Engine Oils, Structural materials, etc. Those who find themselves capable for the above business and be able to give guarantees should apply for our conditions.
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Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
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A 3368

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T

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M W5

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E R5578

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E R5463

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
4974

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WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
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THERE ARE NO BALM IN INDIA or elsewhere to equal the SWADESHI. ST. XAVIER BALM in every way. Try once only and convince yourself. No boast no bluff, no cheating. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists; FERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Bombay.
M R5464

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SAFE, SURE and HARMLESS CURE without operation. No matter previous treatment fails. GUARANTEED CURE within a month. Very easy to use and observe rules. Free particulars on application. Apply:—EGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P.O. Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3372

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PIONEER ALKALI WORKS LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will sell certain outstanding amounts due for calls made by the undersigned under a Balance Order, dated the 15th day of April, 1930, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and interest and costs payable under the said Order and under the Order, dated 17th April, 1931, by Public Auction at his Office at Noorani Building, Second floor, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1931, at 4-0 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.) Copies of the said Balance Order, dated 15th April, 1930, and of the said Order, dated 17th April, 1931, and a list of the outstanding amounts to be sold may be seen at the Office of the undersigned at any time during the Office hours except Sundays and public holidays.

The Conditions of Sale may be had on application at the Office of the undersigned.

(1) The outstanding amounts to be sold may be sold all in one lot or in separate lots at the discretion of the undersigned.
(2) The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw all or any of the outstanding amounts from the sale.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1931.
HARJIWANDAS B. MEHTA,
Liquidator,
The Pioneer Alkali Works Ltd.
(In Vol. Liquidation).
3362

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 20th day of July, 1931, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 (Twelve and Annas Eight) per Share has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office at INDORE on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1931, between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th day of June, 1931.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 20th July 1931.
3350

Tender.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received upto 12 noon, Saturday, the 15th August, 1931, for the supply of miscellaneous and hardware materials such as Mild Steel rounds, flats, angles, High Speed Tool Steels, metals, screws, files, belts, H. S. Blades, Bolts and Nuts, Crucibles, oils, paints, varnishes, electrical accessories, cotton waste, clothes, Indian timbers, etc., etc.

A set of tender forms and a list of material required together with conditions of contract could be had on application to the undersigned at a cost of Rs. 3 per set. Tenderers should quote only for the items they deal in

The undersigned reserves the right to accept any tender without assigning reasons.

CONTROLLER.
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior, C. I.
3361

Legal Notices

NOTICE

To,
The Creditors of
Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT will be held at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 2nd August, 1931, at the Pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay to consider the letter, dated 18th July 1931 addressed by Messrs. Mangalchand Dulichand and Beniprasad and to pass such proper resolutions thereon as may be deemed.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1931.
MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3365

Public Notices

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th July 1931, to 11th August, 1931 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NENSEY SHIVJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23-7-1931.
3371

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDCTION.
Suit No. 1961 of 1930.

Messrs. ANANDILAL PODDAR & CO., Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1) Messrs. CHAMPSEY BHARA & CO., (2) POPATBHAI LALJI, (3) GANPAT KANJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a Merchant, residing at Chinch Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants
To,
GANPAT KANJI, Esq.,
The 3rd Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1931, at 11-15 A.M. (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed for a decree absolute for sale in terms of para 11 of the affidavit of Nagarmal Jaynarayan, dated 23rd day of July, 1931, liberty to bid and for other reliefs as mentioned in the Notice of Motion dated 23rd day of July 1931 taken out herein.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1931.
RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand and Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3367

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP carried on between OUR CLIENTS and MAGANLAL PRANJIVANDAS DOSHI under the name and style of C. P. Doshi and Co., has been DISSOLVED and anyone dealing with the said Maganlal Pranjivandas Doshi in the name of C. P. Doshi and Co., will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 24th July, 1931.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for
Chhotalal Morarji Kothari
and
Nagindas Purshottamdas Patel.
338

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Commercial Cause.

Suit No. 1975 of 1928.

Messrs. PHOOLCHAND MOHANLAL, a firm Plaintiffs
vs.
JAGANNATH, son of Mamanchand and SHYAMSUNDER, son of Jagannath, both of Saharanpur doing business at Saharanpur in the name of Mamanchand Jagannath Defendants
and
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI and CO. Applicants
and
JAGANNATH, son of Mamanchand and Shyamsunder, son of Jagannath Clients.
To
1. JAGANNATH, son of Snehiram
and
2. SHYAMSUNDER, son of Jagannath.

The clients and defendants abovenamed:

Let all parties concerned attend the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court of Bombay on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) at the hearing of an application on the part of the applicants abovenamed for an Order that you do forthwith pay to the applicants the sum of Rs 938-15-7 and that you do pay to the said applicants their costs of and incidental to this Chamber summons and the order to be made thereon.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1931.
DHARAMSI DINKARRAU NANDLAL,
Applicants' Attorneys.
3354

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.
O.O.C.J.

Summary Suit No. 614 of 1931.
MEGHAJI VANECHAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
CHUNILAL, PANNALAL & Ors. ..... Defendants
To,
DURGALAL CHUNILAL,
The 3rd Defendant in the Suit.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit against you and the other Defendants under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure to recover a sum of Rs. 11,657/- with interest and costs you are required to apply to this Court within ten days from the date of the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend this suit, in default of your obtaining such leave the suit will be heard and decided ex-parte.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1931.
CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3369.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW BOMBAY STEAMSHIPS LTD., having its Registered Office at 78, Frere Road, Bombay No. 9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 21st day of July, 1931, presented to the Court by Devidas Jekisondas Desai of Santa Cruz, Bombay Suburban District, a Contributory of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 21st day of August, 1931, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1931.
RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand and Devidas,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
3360

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI (alias GURMUKHRAY), of Bombay Agarwal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord and a Merchant, carrying on business in the name of Gurmukhrai Sukhanand (alias Gurmukhray Sukhanand) at Shaik Memon Street, and residing at Bhuleshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
BHURIBAI, widow of Sukhanand Gurmukhrai of Bombay, Agarwal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Sole Executrix and Trustee of the Last Will and Testament of the deceased above-named ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 16th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3374.

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GANDHI ASHRAM OF GADRO.

STORY OF ITS WORK

(BY MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM).

Friends have off and on asked me for information about the Gandhi Ashram of Gadro. What is the Gandhi Ashram of Gadro has been their question. I answer it here for a larger circle of inquiries Gadro is one of the larger towns in the Chhachhro Taluka of Thar Parker District. It marks the easternmost boundary of Sind. As a matter of fact, Gadro station is within Jodhpur State and the town of Gadro is within the British territory. Its population would be about 1200. Compared with the towns in other districts in Sind it may really be regarded as a large village. It is the nearest town to the railroad in the whole of the desert of Thar Division.

POOR SOIL.

The tract of land round about Gadro is inhabited by Mehgwars, Muslims, Bhils and a few Lohanas. The soil is very poor being sandy. There are no canals at all. The crops are raised on a small rainfall of 6 or 7 inches. Naturally only the cheapest crops prosper, Bajri being the main one. Under such conditions the people are half agricultural and half pastoral. But for the cattle they own the peasants would starve every year. The breed of cattle also is a small one, lagely sheep and goats. The rainfall is fitful. Frost also is a periodical visitor. It need, therefore, surprise no one if he is told that almost every other year in this tract is a year of 'scarcity.' One in every four or five years is a year of what all would call 'famine.'

WHEN FLOODS CAME

Upto 1929 Gadro was little known outside Sind. Since the month of January 1930 its name is becoming familiar to an increasing circle of people outside The secret is simple. Your readers may remember that we had heavy floods in Sind two years ago. Simultaneously with the flood there was something like a famine in the Thar Division Money poured in from outside Sind for relief work in the province. The figure mounted to some lakhs. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai also sent some thousands from funds at their disposal. These latter amounts were sent to the People's Relief Committee which had its headquarters at Hyderabad A good portion of the lakhs collected were given to feed and house thousands of cultivators in the irrigated parts of Sind, which suffered from the floods.

FOUNDING THE ASHRAM

Some of us, connected with the people's Relief Committee, which had nothing to do with the Central Relief Fund of which the Commissioner was the President, thought that the best use of the money at our disposal was to do something permanent for the famine-stricken people in Thar. We also might have given away money to feed and clothe the famine stricken but the relief would have been temporary and the money permanently spent up. With the consent of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai we conceived the idea of starting at Gadro a spinning and a weaving centre to manufacture woollen khadi for which the Thar Divison has been famous. The industry had been daily dwindling though it still remains a subsidiary occupation of some. Most of the people had no money even to buy sheep or wool, nor was there a sufficiently steady demand for what they spun and woven to induce them to give their time to the industry. So rather than giving away gratis relief we felt it was more in the intrest of the poor people that we should create for them permanent work and make them earn honourable wages from year to year. And so the Gadro Ashram was opened on the 22nd January 1930. The Desh Seva Mandal deputed one of its members, Syt. Dhalumal Kishenchand, to open a weaving centre at Gadro and not to join the political fight which began soon after. Though owing to unforsten contingencies Syt. Dhalumal had to hand over his work at Gadro in the temporary charge of a substitute for about two months, he had soon to get back to his post of duty and stick on there despite imprisonments, lathi charges and shootings in his province. The result has been that a dying industry has been revived with very great promise of future development.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

A few facts will illustrate what I have said. In the court-yard of a large building on the north-west corner of the Gadro village a shed with corrugated iron roof was hurriedly set up to provide room both for living and work for new Meghwar weavers and the word went round that Gandhi's people had started an Ashram in Gadro and were ready to purchase yarn whatever the quality and the quantity. But those who had charkhas had no sheep, and therefore no wool. We soon discovered that we must ourselves give them wool. Syt. Dhalumal rushed up to Beawar in Rajputana, one of the biggest wool markets in India and came back within a week followed by Rs. 2,000 worth of wool. He set to work immediately

MESSAGE OF KHADDAR SPREADS

Only three weavers from a neighbouring village agreed to come and work in the Gandhi Ashram at Gadro. But slowly the message of khadi spread. The famishing people knew where to go and earn money. Their wives knew whence to get wool to ply again the charkhas which were lying unused for years. Old women who had lost or sold away their charkhas in the famine of 1900 got new ones wherewith to earn bread for their children. We engaged workers who took our wool on camels, rode out to villages, even 30 miles away across the sandy desert of Thar and distributed the wood to hungry souls Shortly afterwards they went out again into the desert to bring back the yarn and give wages and also wool for fresh spinning.

FROM THREE TO THIRTY

And so the Gadro Ashram slowly built itself up. Its message of relief penetrated through the sandy dunes. Men and women learnt not to beg but to labour for thier livelihood and to-day the three weavers in our weaving shed at Gadro Ashram have grown into thirty. Our investment in the Ashram has risen to Rs. 13,000. On the 1st of June 1931. i.e., barely a year and a half since the opening of the Ashram, we had manufactured cloth worth over Rs. 15,000 and purchased cloth woven by other weavers out of yarn directly purchased by them of the value of Rr. 9,700. The total value of cloth produced and purchased by us was thus of the value of nearly Rs. 25,000.

These figures mean much more than they show on the surface. What do they mean? They mean that as large a sum as Rs. 9,000 has been earned by the spinning women who have spun the yarn on behalf of the Gandhi Ashram and a sum of about Rs. 4,000 has been earned by the weavers and their assistants who have worked in the Ashram. About half as much again at least must have been earned respectively by the spinners and the weavers who spun out of their own wool and wove out of their own yarn and came only to sell their cloth to the Ashram. In rough figures a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been distributed through the agency of the Gandhi Ashram among the semi-starved people of a portion of Thar Division in the course of a year and a half without a single pie of the original amount of Rs. 13,000 being lost to us. That sum remains and will continue to produce more money to feed the inhabitants of Thar for as many years as the Gandhi Ashram functions

NO DISTINCTION OF CASTE AND CREED

And who are these spinners and weavers? We make no distinction of caste or creed. The Gandhi Ashram is there to serve every one, provided he is poor, be his religion what it may. The weavers are all Meghwars as neither Muslims nor other poorer communities are yet willing to supply us with weavers. But the case is different with regard to the spinners. At least 500 spinners are spinning yarn which we weave in the Ashram. About two-thirds of these people are Muslim women living in the surrounding area. The remaining one-third is made up of Rajputs, Meghwars and Bhils. It is quite an ordinary thing for yarn to come to our Ashram from a distance of 30 miles. About 37 villages within that distance supply us yarn to-day. But we are now beginning to get yarn from a distance of 60 miles, so great is the hunger of the people and so tempting in their eyes is the remuneration of 1 anna 6 pies for work done in the leisure hours each day.

IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES

There are great potentialities before the Ashram and before the people of Thar. According to my computation looking to the number of families who have not yet lost the art of spinning and the number of persons who have not yet lost the art of weaving the three Talukas of Thar Division can produce about 25 lakhs rupees worth of woollen khadi every year. To put it in other words, this means that if we could only develop the work which has been started at Gadro and extend it all over the Thar Division, we shall be pouring into the area about twenty lakhs of rupees every year in the form of wages for spinning and weaving! It does not require much imagination to understand the economic, social and other results of such a development. But for all that both money and men are needed. To-day the Desh Seva Mandal has been able to pin down one efficient and trained worker in the village of Gadro, who is content to pass most of his time in dull surroundings. No village work is possible unless we can resist the temptation of the sensational and exciting life of big cities and bury ourselves in the obscurity of villages.

CALL OF THE POOR

But we have so far touched only the fringe of the problem. Our work has so far affected about 3 to 4 thousand persons only. The population of Thar is over a lakh and a half. How urgent is the need of such work and how irresistable is the call of the poor for service can be clear from the following few extracts which I am giving from letters received from Syt. Dhalumal, the Manager of the Ashram in the course of the last week or two:—"People are had pressed for money. It is the time for the payment of land revenue. The officials are recovering assessment with great rigour. Owing to the necessity of having to pay the Government assessment, people living 60 miles away have brought yarn to the Ashram during this month (June). Men have had to sell their goats at the ridiculous price of 6 annas per goat with a view to be able to pay the tax gatherer his dues. I have, at present, more than 40 maunds of woollen yarn accumulated in the Ashram. The value of this, would roughly be about Rs. 2500. Besides yarn, people are bringing for sale to me even the cloth which they had got woven for their own use for the coming winter. The condition of the people is very pitiable. Their hopes to-day are in Ishwar (God) and the Ashram. When I look at the dejected faces of these people I have no heart to turn them back."

—AND THEIR PLIGHT

Here is what he writes in a subsequent letter of 11th July. 'Owing to the failure of rain people are in great distress. They themselves were already in difficulties with regard to their own food. But on account of the failure of grass even their cattle is in a dying condition. On the other hand the problem of paying Government assessment and returning Government Takavi has taken away all the colour from the people's faces. The officials are recovering Government dues with great severity. People are driven to sell their domestic articles, jewellery, clothes, and cattle to be able to pay the Government assessment. Those who have none of all these are in a terrible condition. Owing to the pressure of Government assessment people have brought very large quantity of yarn this month and have also come to sell their woollen cloth meant for their own use. Men have come to me from a distance of 50 to 60 miles At present I have increased the workers in the Ashram. To-day there are 30 weavers each earning on an average of about 12|14 annas a day, 23 women assistants 7 warp makers, and three others, in all 63 people live in the Ashram to-day. Sonabah is 8 miles to the west of Gadro. The Government officials have been using pressure to make the Bhils of the village pay the Government assessment. They had come to Gadro to borrow money from the bazaar at heavy interest, but all their appeals and requests went in vain for none would lend them money. They came and sat at our door. I already knew the pitiable condition of the Bhils of Sonabah. They never know what a baked bread is. They usually live on "rab" or porridge. I offered to pay land assessment on their behalf if they agreed to weave goat-hair carpets in the Ashram. The Bhils do not know how to weave woollen yarn. They are experts in weaving goat-hair yarn. I am prepared to open that department in the Ashram, for their sake. There are seven villages of the Bhils within fifteen miles of Gadro on the road to Chhachharo. As soon as the cultivation season is over I will start this work if the Bhils agree to come."

NET-WORK OF ASHRAMS NECESSARY

The above few paragraphs are the answer to the question as to what is the Gandhi Ashram of Gadro. I wish it were possible for us to have a net work of such Ashrams not only in Thar but throughout Sind. The products of Gadro are to-day in demand in place so distant as Bombay and Meerut from which centres they go all over the provinces of Bombay and U. P. We had sold by the end of May nearly Rs. 20,000 worth of woollen khadi. Before the year is over the figure will go up to well about half a lakh of rupees and the goods of Gadro will scatter more widely in other parts of India as the quality of its product improves, as it has been doing from day to day.

The Ashram though run and managed by a member of the Desha Seva Mandal is supervised and controlled by the Thar Relief Committee which is a special Committee appointed by the People's Relief Committee and its Secretary is Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani.

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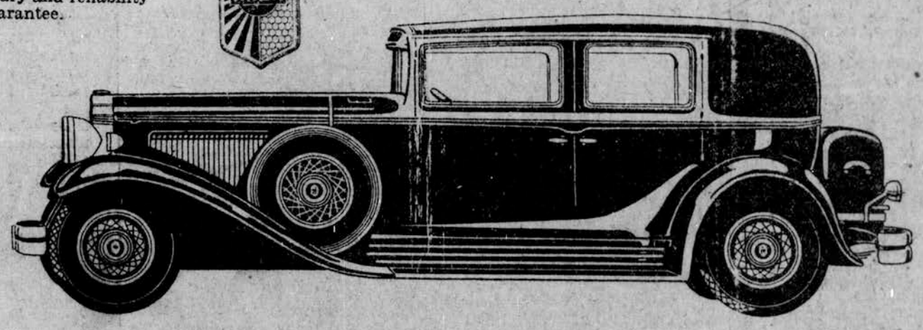

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The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

CLOSING TIME OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

Resolution In Bandra Municipality.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA July 23.

At yesterday's meeting of the Municipality, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar seconded by Mr. W. B. Sawant, moved that this Municipality views with great concern the action of the Excise Department in extending the time of keeping the liquor shops in Bandra open up to 9 p.m. instead of 8-30 p.m. and requests the authorities concerned that, as this extension by them, will prove injurious to the public health, the time be brought down to 8-30 p.m. as before.

Speaking briefly on the motion, Mr. Dahanukar, regretted that Government instead of shortening the hours had extended them, thereby indirectly encouraging the vice.

Mr. Augustus Pereira saw no utility in the motion, but on the contrary he foresaw greater harm. Thirst of the drunkard he said would have to be quenched in lesser time than before, and whilst an anna's worth of liquor would be sipped a t leisure, an eight anna measure would be gulped in haste. He declared that he would heartily support Mr. Dahanukar if he moved a resolution for an entire shutting down of liquor shops.

The resolution was however deferred for consideration till further definite information was gathered, as some of the members stated that Government had not probably issued orders granting extension, but was only an understanding between the Excise Inspectors and the liquor shop owners.

"P. AND O. FRAUD CASE."

In the report published in yesterday's "Chronicle" regarding the P. & O. Bank case, a reference was made to the account of Munjee Nathabhoy and Co. The account of Munjee Nathabhoy and Co., had been interfered with by the accused but the statement that there was only a balance of Rs. 30,000 to meet a cheque drawn by them for Rs. 50,000 is not correct as their balance that day was well over Rs. 50,000 and their cheque was, therefore, naturally honoured. Although the total figures falsified may amount to Rs. 120,000 the loss to the Bank will not amount to this and it is hoped to keep the loss to about half this amount as the accused refunded certain amounts

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India's Contribution To War.

DISPROPORTIONATE BURDEN WHEN COMPARED WITH DOMINIONS

Congress Select Committee's Findings

The following are further extracts from the report of the Congress Select Committee on public debts of India.

If we take the normal or standard military expenditure required for the defence of India exclusively, at 1914-15 figure of 30.80 crores per year net, in the five years during which the War continued, there was an excess of Rs. 114 crores over the standard. It was a very heavy additional burden imposed upon India. The War effects continued for two years after the War, during which there was a further excess over the standard charge, in Defence Expenditure alone, of Rs. 95.59 crores or an aggregate excess over the pre-war standard of Rs. 209 crores. The Defence Expenditure was then reduced; but it has continued to be at a very enhanced figure, practically double of the standard figure of 1914-15. In our claims, we do not include the excess over the standard charge ever since. These figures indicate some measure of the extra burden which owing to the European War India was made to take upon herself, and which passed into her normal defence expenditure; and which escapes our attention altogether so far as the computation of the contribution towards Britain's struggle in European war is concerned. The total expenditure increased between 1914-15 and 1918-19 from eighty seven million pounds to R106.14 millions. The extra military burden upon India of (355.50-184.80) Rs. 170.7 crores, from 1915-16 to 1920-21, caused by the European War, ought never to have been charged upon India; the same ought to be re-imbursed to India by Britain. In considering this claim, however, regard should be had for the rise in prices.

COMPARISON WITH THE DOMINIONS.

Before concluding this part of our Enquiry, we advert to two further considerations in this connection. In the first place, India's contribution, as compared with that of the other Dominions of Britain, and her gains in the results of the War, show a very disproportionate balance. While on the outbreak of the War, the other Dominions only offered to protect their own frontiers, or protect the Overseas Commerce within their regions, India alone, in addition to protecting her own territory, made large contributions to the Empire's fighting forces in the European War. The defence of the local frontier meant a considerable obligation only in the case of South Africa where there were German interests which might conceivably involve that territory in danger. But the contribution of Australia in Gallipoli and in policing the seas does not at all compare favourably with that of India. India received no particular advantage as a result of the success in the great struggle. The Dominions shared along with Great Britain, in the Reparations, such as they are, that have been received from Germany so far; but even this share, comparatively speaking, does not advantage India at all proportionately to her contributions and sufferings. India has hardly any say in the mutations of these Reparation payments. The second consideration, still more material, is as regards the actual incidence of War burden upon this country. It is seldom remembered that the amount of the debt occasioned by the War carries a stipulated interest, the real value of which in terms of commodities, is much greater than appears on the face of it, if we consider only the figure of percentage allowed by way of interest. The six per cent. of war time charge, when the price index was 250, had a commodity value which is to-day perhaps doubled. And this is quite apart from the artificial variation in the rates of exchange brought about by the Indian Government's finances. The amount, therefore, that the Indian tax-payer has to pay to make good the interest and sinking fund charges of these Loans, though fixed in percentage, is, in terms of the commodities that the Indian producer has to give in exchange for the money, very much more increased. While the creditors received, let us say, only £6, the Indian tax-payer has to give out of his produce double or treble the quantity that he used to give in 1910 for the same £6 on every hundred pounds of debt. The unrelieved burdensomeness of the War Debt has been objected to in every debtor country; and many have adopted heroic measures to get over this burden. Britain herself has asked for, and obtained, substantial relief in her War Debt burden from her principal creditor; and she has accorded very liberal treatment to her own debtors. India's claim, therefore, for this war contribution and service rendered by her in Britain's hour of need must be considered sympathetically, and relief must be given to her, whether on the ground that others have got or taken such relief or in grateful memory of the timely service rendered.

BUDGET DEFICITS.

Attention should next be drawn to the debt occasioned by deficits in the ordinary budget since the year 1858. These deficits were almost invariably caused, either by War or warlike operations, by exchange mischances, by the cost of Famine relief, or by reason of financial incompetence. Of these, we have already dealt with the influence of warlike operations, and so need not repeat our arguments on that head, beyond observing that the deficit in the ordinary Budget, which we are here concerned with, represents only that portion of the war cost or burden which was not met out of borrowed monies in the actual years of the War. The years following the Great War were years of heavy and rising deficit as shown below:—

Deficit in crores, in the Central Indian Budget.

1918-19	Rs.	5.73
1919-20	„	23.65
1920-21	„	26.09
1921-22	„	27.65
1922-23	„	15.01
Rs. (Crores)		98.04

These figures do not include the Provincial deficits, which also were very considerable in the three Post-Reforms years. If we take in review the entire period since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, i.e., from 1858-59 to 1929-30, we find that first 40 years of the period show a net deficit of about £3-1/4 millions; which may be represented as five crores. In the next fifteen years, there was a net surplus of about fifty four crores. The four war years show a nominal surplus of eighteen crores; the five post-war years a net deficit of ninety-eight crores; the next five years, an artificial surplus (due to enhanced exchange value of the rupee) of about sixteen crores; and the last two or three years a recurring and rapidly increasing deficit, the the last year (1929-30) alone showing an aggregate deficit of eighteen crores. On the whole, the Budget deficits aggregate one hundred and twenty one crores, without counting the Provincial deficits ever since the Provincial finances were separated in 1920; the aggregate surplus is eighty-eight crores; the balance of net deficit, leading eventually to so much fresh indebtedness, is thus thirty-three crores. As we account separately for the losses—and debt—directly due to Wars, Famines, or Exchange complications, we must hold this amount as the price India has had to pay for the general financial incompetence or mismanagement.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Amongst the items not backed by any assets, may be considered the expenses incurred outside India under the head of Civil and Miscellaneous charges such as those connected with the India Office, Aden, Persian Mission, China Diplomatic and Consular establishments and others.

INDIA OFFICE.

According to the report of the Welby Commission, the Home Charges in connection with the India Office amounted to £240,000 in 1897-98. Upto the year 1,900 the entire charge of India Office was borne by India. This charge was a varying one. The Colonies contributed nothing towards the costs of the Colonial Office. The Welby Commission recommended a contribution of fifty thousand pounds a year towards the costs of India Office "in order that there may be no ground for allegation that India is treated less favourably than other parts of her Majesty's Empire." The Welby Commission appear to justify the difference in treatment of the colonies and of India on the ground that it "is sanctioned by tradition and long practice." The tradition and long practice however ancient, could not be pleaded in support of an inequitable and an unjust charge. If India claimed a return of the total of the excess amount charged to her annually, India would be asking for nothing more than what, in fairness and justice, is due to her.

ADEN.

Aden was acquired by the East India Company in 1838. Ever since then, and upto the Report made in 1900 by the Indian Expenditure Commission of 1895, all the charges, civil and military in connection with Aden have been borne by India. The military charges for the year 1894-95 were calculated by the Indian Government at Rs. 206,000. The civil charges, including works, were Rs. 52,000, the receipts Rs. 23,000, leaving a deficit of Rs. 29,000. (Cf. "Report of the Indian Expenditure Commission, Vol. IV, p. 92".)

The Indian Expenditure Commission (also commonly known as the Welby Commission) in their report recommended that Great Britain should contribute one-half of military charges, observing:—

"If the Empire were organised as a whole, Aden would be an Imperial charge towards which the members of the Empire would contribute, but in the absence of such an organisation, another arrangement must be made, and the equity of the case would, perhaps, be met if the United Kingdom were to contribute one-half of the military charges."

One fails to see the equity of the arrangement whereby India is required to pay even half the military charges in connection with Aden, and none of the other members of the Empire are called upon to contribute towards such charge. Aden is a post of Imperial importanc, and its occupation concerns not only the trade of Great Britain with India, but also her trade with Australasian colonies and the East. The importance of Aden to Great Britain may best be described in the words of Major General E. H. H. Collen. Giving his evidence before the Welby Commission in March 1896, he said:—

"Aden is the key of great commercial route, not only to India, but to Australia and China. It is a position which is essential to Great Britain, and not only to India. I have some statistics from the Board of Trade, and I find that the total value of the trade between the United Kingdom and British India in 1894 was £67,553,348; that the trade between the United Kingdom and other countries in Asia was £42,868,-618; and that the trade between the United Kingdom and Australasia was £54,824,476; so that the total under the first and third heads was considerably more than under the first head. Then the trade between the United Kingdom and the east Coast of Africa was comparatively small, and the steam tonnage in 1894,—which is practically the only tonnage which passes through the Suez Canal,—between the United Kingdom and India was 2,442,-252 tons; and the tonnage of vessels between the United Kingdom and other countries in Asia was 1,407,565 tons; while the tonnage of vessels carrying trade between the United Kingdom and Australia and New Zealand was 993,991 tons....."

("Indian Expenditure Commission," 1895, Vol. I, p. 415).

To quote another opinion,—Mr. Stephen Jacob, C. S. I., speaking on the same subject before the Welby Commission in February 1897, stated as follows:—

"The grounds on which India has urged that England should bear some share of the cost are that England is very largely interested in the maintenance of Aden from many points of view. The commercial interests involved have been laid before the Commission at some length, and I have very little to add as far as that point is concerned. The necessities of trade, especially since the opening of the Suez Canal, have rendered Aden peculiarly valuable to England as a commercial nation. It has been well called the key of the commercial highway to the East; and it is not exaggeration to say that the whole commercial world is interested in its maintenance, and most of all, England, the principal commercial nation of the world. But from a naval, and consequently from the military point of view, Aden is equally important to England. In the event of war, it would

(Continued on page 13).

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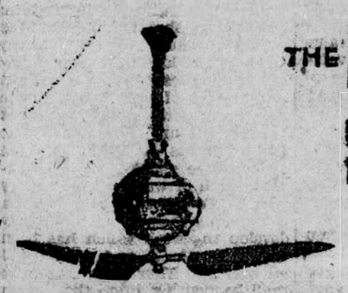

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CONGRESS SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

Secretary, District Congress Committee, Allahabad, writes:—

Agrarian situation in Allahabad District is getting worse every day. There are several instances in which landlords employed all methods fair and unfair, to wring out as much as possible from the tenants who are beyond doubt incapable of paying their dues. The inadequacy of the remissions announced by the Government is also widely felt. There are a good number of tenants whose rents were considerably enhanced in the year 1923 Fasli. As the enhancements actually operated in the next year, these tenants could not avail themselves of the benefit of the remissions made by the Government. Other tenants too, and especially occupancy tenants are feeling very keenly the inadequacy of the remissions and find themselves totally unable to pay up their dues even after deducting it.

ILL TREATMENT OF TENANTS.

Such being the condition it is really unfortunate that the landlords do not pay any heed to the suffering of the peasantry and their men have generally made no change in their routine of rent-collection. They not only demand full payment of their dues, but also expect the tenants to pay 'Nazrana.' Some of the Zamindars requisitioned police-help in collecting their rents, and in their Zamindari, tenants were alleged to have been belaboured, their belongings attached, and their lands confiscated. Peasants flock in their numbers at the residences of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Babu Purushottam Das Tandon to ventilate their numerous grievances against the landlords and their men. At several places, the beatings and other kind of humiliating punishments would have resulted in clashes between Zamindars and the tenants, but the Congress workers have all along been advising the peasants to remain non-violent. The District Congress Committee has held about a hundred meetings in the villages of different Tahsils which were addressed by responsible Congress workers and leaders. The burden of the speech had always been an appeal to the peasants honestly to pay as much as they can and to suffer all oppression without retaliation.

CASE AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS.

Cases have also been brought to our notice of the Congress volunteers being roughly handled by the landlords' men. More than 113 persons which include a large number of Congress volunteers and other influential kisans workers have been sued by Zamindars and other persons under Section 107. Most of the cases are pending in the court.

Amongst the Zamindars there are some happy exceptions too. These Zamindars of the district have made remissions of eight and twelve annas to occupancy and non-occupancy tenants respectively, according to Mahatma Gandhi's manifesto, for whose collections the District Committee is making all possible efforts. Though the kisans are hard pressed by the present economic distress, they are at least inclined to pay the reduced rents.

PLEA FOR REMISSION.

Now that the rain has begun, it is high time for the Government to make a generous gesture and restore to the ejected tenants their lands and also to make announcement regarding further remissions so that the helpless peasants are saved from the utter economic crisis. The Zaindar too should feel his responsibility towards his tenants and should give up adopting drastic measures against them.

THE DECLINE OF BENGAL

Ineffectiveness In Public Life

One of the most noticeable features of Indian politics during the last decade has been the eclipse of Bengal. Even after Calcutta ceased to be the capital Bengal retained for some years the intellectual leadership of India. The west might produce its great men, like G. K. Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, but in literature and science, as well as in politics, Bengal could, and did, claim that what it thought to-day the rest of India would think to-morrow. The Bengali is now awakening to the fact that his leaders are very old men, that no one is taking their place, and that whether at Delhi or inside the Congress his representatives have little influence. The political centre of gravity is shifting northwards and westwards. Madras is hastening this process by developing along lines of her own. What was once the "benighted province" has fitted much more easily than the others into the democratic machine, she has already produced something like a two-party system, and will probably be the first province to have complete autonomy. Her interest in the Congress and in All-India politics is becoming more and more academic.

The predominance of the western Indian business man is a new feature in Indian politics. The Chitpavan Brahmins, who used to lead nearly every political movement in those parts, had very little in common with the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad, and it was only after the death of Tilak, the most orthodox of Brahmins, that the industrialists began to become a force in politics. They have undoubtedly gained by the ascendancy of Mr. Gandhi, a Gujarati and a man of their own caste. He has made it easy for them to come into the Congress, and they soon established their position there by means of heavy contributions to the party funds. Once having discovered that politics are not a difficult pursuit for the very wealthy, the western Indian industrialists have accumulated more and more power. Inside the Congress they were the moving force behind the boycott, the effect of which has been much the same as a heavy tariff in favour of cotton goods, and they have taken steps that it should be kept up as an economic weapon even after the Gandhi-Irwin pact. It will be remembered that this only stopped the use of pickets for an anti-British boycott and not for anti-foreign propaganda. It is probable that Mr. Gandhi himself would have been glad to see the end of all picketing in the bazaars, for it is always liable to lead to disorder, but in this matter he had the industrialists within the Congress strongly against him, and he could not go beyond the letter of the pact. On this subject the "Bombay Chronicle," which voices the opinion of the millowners, is directly opposed to Mr. Gandhi, writes the special correspondent in India of the "Manchester Guardian."

THE BENGALI AND THE MILL-OWNERS.

The Bengali nationalist may be prepared to make some sacrifice in order to help the homespun khaddar, but he has no desire to pay more for his cloth merely to benefit the Marwari or Gujarati cotton manufacturer. The Bengal industry is jute, which is almost entirely exported, and Calcutta business men of all races are beginning to see themselves as the milch cow of India. This feeling has been strengthened by the success with which the western industrialists have captured such bodies as the Federated Chamber of Commerce and forced their views upon the Government. The new policy regarding salt will put a very heavy burden on Bengal in order to help a few Parsee merchants of Karachi and Bombay. The policy of "unpinning the rupee" and allowing the exchange to collapse would be chiefly in the interest of the cotton mills, and of those Marwaris and others who like to gamble on the exchange. The Bengali business man would in most cases have preferred a lower rupee, but now that it has been fixed for some time and prices have adjusted themselves very few people in the east of India wish the rupee to be allowed to drop to some unknown level. Yet this policy has been forced upon the Nationalist movement, and will probably be brought forward at the Round-table Conference as a principle accepted throughout India.

The Bengali might have been expected to have held his own in politics, but the province seems to have produced no one of real ability and character since Mr. C. R. Das. The Congress party is divided into two sections, one led by Mr. Sen Gupta and the other by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, but the division is one of personal rivalry rather than of principle. Bengal is equally divided along religious lines. There is probably no province in India where the communal question is so hopeless, or has a more stultifying effect. Though the problem is more vital and complicated in the Punjab, it is far more likely that a solution will be reached in the north without any help from the province which sent to the Round-table Conference the intransigent Communalist Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi and has made no effective contribution since. It would seem as if Bengal had ceased to count in the public life of India.

TOO MANY BLACKCOATS.

The decline is so noticeable that it has aroused considerable discussion amongst Indians themselves. Many blame the university, which has certainly helped to create the enormous army of middle-class unemployed which is such an unhappy feature of modern Bengal. For many years the landlord class have tended to drift into Calcutta and their children appear to have no ambition above some small clerical job at a fixed salary. It is a curious malaise which seems to affect the "bhadralok" of the province that the young men lose their ambition, and even the children of wealthy parents will be content with some dull mechanical work, while men from other parts of India are ousting the Bengali from nearly every line of business and every work which requires initiative. It is absurd to place all the blame on the system of education; it would seem to be some inherent weakness which keeps the Bengali living in the past, proud and ineffective.

Calcutta has just been celebrating the seventy-first birthday of Rabindranath Tagore. Speaker after speaker extolled the great services which he has rendered to Bengal, giving the country and the language a new standing amongst other nations, and proving, as every politician was at pains to point out, that India in general and Bengal in particular were ripe for Home Rule. No one, however, troubled to call attention to one great lesson which the poet and his family have attempted to teach Bengal, the importance of the landlord families going back and working in the villages. This would seem to be the only way to counteract the enervating effects of a soft climate and an excessive regard for what in England are sometimes called the "blackcoated" professions.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)
Bombay, July 17.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68|-.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 5-8-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 4-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-14-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 16-6-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14|-; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-2-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21|; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43|-; Bleaching Powder Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36-8-0; Soda Ash, Dhrangadhra Rs. 7-4-0, Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0.

Prices per lb.—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-5-6.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 10th July 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	5,40 60 000	
Public Deposits	17,82 39 000	
Other Deposits	64,82 24 000	
Loans against securities per contra		—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		—
Contingent Liabilities		—
Sundries	1,38 52 000	
Rupees	95,05 65 000	

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,063,100
Advances and Investments in London	£ 916,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 219,000
Percentage	19.70
Bank Rate	6 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	29,08 15 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,64 93 000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	9,78 16 000
Cash Credits	29,38 05 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,59 59 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	40 21 000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,72 05 000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	59 70 000
Balances with other Banks	29 04 000
	78,49 93 000
Cash	16,55 72 000
Rupees	95,05 65 000

LIABILITIES.

		Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs. 2,82,36,000	Decrease.
Other Deposits	„ 70,46,000	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	„ 90,35,000	Increase.
Loans	„ 46,93,000	Decrease.
Cash Credits	„ 23,09,000	Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„ 3,05,000	Increase.
Cash	„ 1,03,25,000	Increase.
Percentage	19.70	

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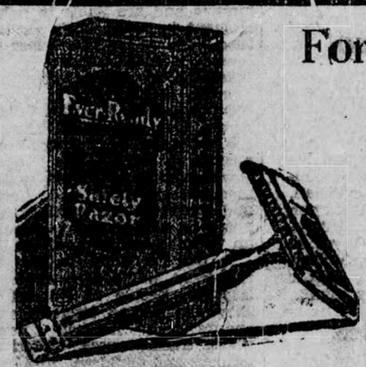

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"CROWN" in Nickel Box with 5 Blades ..... Rs. 3.
"ENSIGN" in Celluloid Case with 2 Blades ..... Re. 1.
"WALL CABINET" can be attached to wall with 2 Blades ..... Annas 12.
"POPULAR" Pocket case with 2 Blades ..... Annas 12
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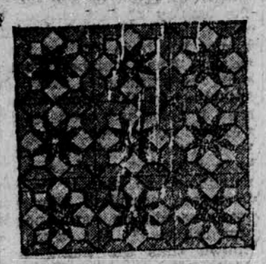

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Incorporated in India 1874.

1930 RESULTS.

New Business: 26,481 Policies assuring Rs. 544 Lakhs.
Net Interest Income: Rs. 52 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 179 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3281 for Rs. 81 Lakhs.
Loans to Policyholders: 8013 for Rs. 32 Lakhs.
Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10½ Crores.
Policies in Force: 1,78,322 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 38 Crores.

ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CONDUCTED at the LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 22.4 % OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

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THE ORIENTAL CLAIMS

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Allahabad	Delhi	Madras	Poona	Trichinopoly
Bangalore	Jalgaon	Mandalay	Raipur	Trivandrum
Bhopal	Karachi	Mangalore	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	.....	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 5,42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000

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HEAD OFFICE: 47, The Mall, Lahore.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL: One Crore.
ISSUED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL: 50 lacs.
PAID UP CAPITAL: Rs. 31,25,476. RESERVE FUNDS Rs. 19,50,000.
LONDON BANKERS:—The Midland Bank, Ltd., London, E.C. 2.
AMERICAN BANKERS:—The Irving Trust Company, New York.
BRANCHES:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang, Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cant., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangia Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

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Head Office: Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bull on Exchange. (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents: The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 1,00 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
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MR. COX'S "DARBAR" SPEECH.

:0:

C. R.'s Indictment.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes:

It seems dangerous to entrust to Collectors the task of distributing Sanads and insignia of titles to big men. At least one Collector made irrelevant remarks after the fashion of the leader of a poltical party seeking office and cultivating his constituency. We could pass this over as amusing, but it becomes necessary to take notice when one says things that are likely to mislead people and what is worse incite them to a break of the peace.

There is no doubt that if Mr. A. R. Cox, had been Viceroy of India, he would never have signed the Gandhi-Irwin settlement and permitted picketing. He would have no doubt told Mr. Gandhi all that he had told the recipients of the sanads at the Victoria Hall and refused to consent to picketing however peaceful it might be promised to be. But Mr. Cox is not Viceroy. He is only Collector of Madras, a responsible subordinate administrator. Under the guise of distributing prizes to police-men it was highly improper for him to criticise the policy of the Government of India.

A COMPARISON.

Mr. Cox's error can be seen naked if the terms he uses are applied to slightly different cases where the Government is not interested in the revenue and therefore can see the gravity of Mr. Cox's ill-judged action. "I often wonder how long the so called peaceful picketing is going to be calmly endured by those who suffer by reason of it." "A large number of people resent being prevented from doing a thing which they are at perfect liberty to do and are liable in a hasty moment to wreak their wrath on those who actively interfere with them."

Suppose I said at some place and time when there was an actual struggle between the proprietors and the workmen in a factory that "I wondered how long the employers' lock-out was going to be calmly endured by those who suffer by reason of it", and I added that "a large number of poor people resent being treated in that manner and are liable in a hasty moment to wreak their wrath on the gate-keepers or the Board of Directors," I believe I could not complain if I was hauled up for incitement to a breach of the peace.

Or supposing I used Mr. Cox's language in regard to music before a mosque and "wondered how long the prohibition of music was going to be calmly endured by those who want the music," and uttered the warning that "a large number of Hindus resent the action of the trustees and servants of the mosque and are liable in a hasty moment to wreak their wrath on those who actively interfere with them," I would deserve to be taken before the magistrate for a grave offence.

Or supposing I put it in a different way and asked how long the people of India were going calmly to endure the present Government and talked of hasty moments of mobs and crowds and wreaking of wrath, would not I be hauled up at once for an inexcusable form of sedition?

To put the thing in yet another way, would I be right if I told the people of Choolai that they should "no longer calmly endure" the licensed vendors whose traffic causes suffering to women and children, and referred to anger "in hasty moments" as justifiable? Would I not be inciting violence?

UNSPORTSMANLIKE.

It is wrong for Mr. Cox to have used such language, simply because he was safe against any prosecution for incitment to violence. The safer a man's position, the greater should be his caution against impropriety. Every one knows that our volunteers are bound to non-violence and against using physical force even in self defence. Every one knows that the volunteers are not sturdy athletes but mere lads. The people that gather to drink or the men in the employ of the vendors could easily give a thorough beating to them. We have limited the lads to such small numbers that they could be attacked and badly assaulted by the liquor-shop men even if they had been big sturdy soldiers instead of being boys. It is also well-known that we have excluded sightseers and neighbours so that if the volunteers are assaulted they cannot get any aid or assistance from any others. It is also well-known that the guardians of peace who are near about either in uniform or in plain clothes are there to protect the trade and not the volunteers. If under these circumstances our lads carry on their work for a cause or a creed, I should have expected a gentleman to appreciate and honour the courage shown and not to utter ill conceived words to encourage anger and violence against defenceless lads.

I have dealt with the most offensive aspect of Mr. Cox's speech. His pro-drink arguments may not however be passed over without a protest from a confirmed Prohibitionist. "One little drink can do them no harm" is, I say, evil advice. It is this "one little drink" that finally holds the wretched poor in its grip, and keeps them poor and wretched for ever.

SATYAMMURTI MISUNDERSTOOD.

Mr. Cox refers to the "pretty little dispute" between Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Gandhi. When Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Satyamurti differ, of course, Mr. Cox should be on Mr. Satyamurti's side. Mr. Satyamurti is always unfortunate in this respect. I remember Sir Patro relying on Mr. Satyamurti when Prohibition was opposed by Sir Patro in the Legislative Council. To-day Mr. Cox quotes Mr. Satyamurti in order to show that we should have Prohibition by legal enactment and not peaceful picketing. I know what Mr. Satyamurti meant to do. He wanted Gandhiji to go to the Round Table Conference and secure political power. He did not want that picketing should be stopped, nor does he under-value this great method of mass education in a country suffering under illiteracy and poverty, discouraging all interest in public affairs.

It has been usual for liquor interests to deprecate Prohibition and to extol educational methods. Mr. Cox does the opposite. He wants us to worry about legislation and not try to reform the drunkard. We are told by him that Mr. Satyamurti was "perfectly" correct when he wrote that "very few of the reforms we wanted could be effectively achieved without political power." The truth being that we should work at both ends, it is open to the liquor interests and their patrons to ask us to give up what we are then doing in favour of what we are then not doing.

DRINK AND SOCIAL EVIL.

In the same way Mr. Cox also wonders why we single out Drink for attack and leave many other vices unattended to. Perhaps Mr. Cox may not know, but every one knows that Drink is the father of the vice he refers to. Stop drink and we stop most other social vices. Any way we would have no objection if Mr. Cox and others who feel like him will attend to the other vice while we attend to this one.

THE EUROPEAN'S DIFFICULTY.

The whole matter is however traceable to one inherent defect in the mental constitution of the critics of our activities. The European mind cannot understand our hatred and disgust in regard to intoxicating liquor. The European mind does not see why if a man should wish to drink he should be interfered with. It is considered as a private acair and interference is felt to be interference with Liberty. The European looks upon the public house as a place to meet old friends and enjoy oneself. (The reader will notice that I am mostly quoting from Mr. Cox's own words.) But the psychology in India, the opinion of even common people in India, the conscience of the lowest classes among Hindus and Mussalmans, all look upon Drink as a sin, a vice and a public danger and a thing to be ashamed of, not a right or a liberty or a mere matter of diet.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Secretary, Government of Bombay, General Department, has sent letter No. 512-A, dated the 10th July 1931, to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, requesting him to move the Corporation to expedite the Corporation's proposals for legislation on the lines settled at the Poona Conference, last year, so as to enable Government to effect the amalgamation before 1-4-1932. This letter of the Government was considered by the Corporation at their meeting held on 16th July 1931, when it was resolveo by that body to refer the said letter for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, and for report to the Committee appointed by them, vide their Resolution Nos. 6357 of 24-11-30, regarding the lines on which legislation should be undertaken for the purpose. The Government, in their aforesaid letter, say that—"It appears, therefore, that unless early action is taken, the financial position of the Improvement Trust will shortly reach a crisis." If the said letter of the Government is summarised, the following will be the important points for the consideration of the Corporation's Committee:—(a) The total capital debt of the I. T. amounted to Rs. 16,38,94,000 on the 1st April 1931; (b) The charge for interest and sinking fund is estimated at Rs. 93,51,543; (c) The Trust proposes to borrow to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs during the current year; (d) In that case, the aggregate capital debt would amount to Rs. 16,73,94,000; (e) On the 31st March 1932, the margin available from the Capital Account of the Trust for making good the deficit in the General Account, under Sec. 83 (3) of the I. T. Transfer Act, 1925, will be about Rs. 18.60 lakhs only. The Government, therefore, say that "..... in the opinion of Government, it is imperative that steps to meet the anticipated deadlock should be decided upon, as soon as possible, and that the amalgamation of the I. T. with the Municipality should be brought into effect on March 1932." The Government, further, say that—"In the Conference between the representatives of the Corporation and of Government, held at Poona, on the 15th August 1930, it was agreed that the Corporation should submit to Government the broad outlines of the legislation which they propose and that Government should get a Bill drafted by their Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and send it on to the Corporation for their approval". They also say that they have not yet heard anything further in the matter from the Corporation and are therefore requesting the President to move the Corporation to expedite their proposals for legislation on the lines settled at the Poona Conference, last year, so as to enable the Government to effect the amalgamation before 1st April 1932. The Government are also inviting the Corporation's attention to letters No. 512-A, of 6-1-31 regarding the proposed levy of a tax on passengers, No. 5517-A, of 25-5-31, re: the proposal to levy duty at As. 4 per bale of cotton exported from Bombay, and No. 8496 of 7-6-31, re: proposal to levy a cess on land revenue accruing in Bombay. I request the Corporation's Committee to look to all these facts very carefully and come to a settlement very early, so that the amalgamation of the I. T. with the Municipality could be brought into effect on March, 31, 1932, as suggested by the Government.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED."

Bombay, July 20.

A TIP TO HASRAT MOHANI.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in the course of his speech at the Juma Masjid of Simla said as follows:

"Any settlement which may be against the spirit of the Delhi resolution, can never be acceptable to us. The Working Committee of the All-Parties Conference did not open negotiations with the Nationalist Muslim Conference and in the presence of the Delhi resolution it could not do so. The Conference is, under all circumstances, determined to support that resolution. Joint electorates whether conditional or unconditional, is not only not acceptable for us, but we do not want to waste our time by taking the trouble of opening this topic until and unless the British Parliament passes the Government of India Bill."

What is this Delhi resolution after all? Is it the divine will which can never be altered? Is it a divine message by denying which one comes within the pale of infidelity? Is it a saying of the Prophet or a text from the Quran which does not admit of any amendment? Is it apparent that the Delhi resolution is nothing more and nothing less than a mere decision adopted by some individuals from amongst the Mussalmans however wise they may be. But why worship it like an idol? The decisions of Imam Abu Hanifa may undergo changes, new interpretations may be put on the verses of the Quran, but is that holy Delhi resolution so irrevocable that it cannot admit of even the slightest change? Not only this but to ponder over the question of joint electorates is considered a waste of time and to open negotiations for settlement with the other party is deemed to be beneath dignity. Hasrat Sahib is one of the best poets of the country. God alone knows how many times he must have, in his imagination, gone to other people and flattered them in order to bring round his sweet-heart. But in actual life he is not prepared, even once, in order to make so much sacrifice as to accept his brothers' verdict with the purpose of removing disunity from amongst the Mussalmans. ("Sach," Lucknow).

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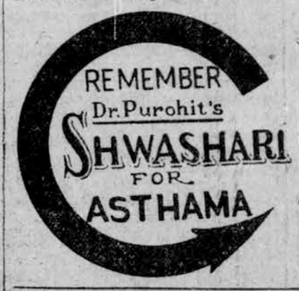

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch), to support the Working Committee's scheme regarding communal question at 6 p.m. at Jinnah Hall.

BYCULLA CONGRESS MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla (E) Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday at 5 p.m. in the Compound of Gaikwad Wada, Haines Road, Byculla.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY MEETING.

A meeting of the Anti-Untouchability of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR SHOP.

Under the auspices of the F. Ward District Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. opposite Gold Moher Mills, to protest against the proposed opening a new Foreign Liquor Shop on Dadar Main Road.

PRABHAT PHERY RALLY.

All Probhat Phery Mandals are requested to muster strong on Chaupatty Sands on Sunday at 6 a.m. A procession will start from there at 6-30 A.M. and march through Girgaum Road, and will reach Congress House to participate in the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony at 8 a.m.

MRS. NAIDU'S ADDRESS TO PARSIS.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the inaugural address on "The Romance of Swadeshi", at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

A conversational-social of the Union will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Anjuman-I-Islam High School Hall, opp. Bori Bunder.

TO-DAY'S RAILWAY MEETING.

With a view to put before and discuss with all the clerical staff the present situation on the Railways and the means of combating it, it is proposed to hold a meeting to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. on the Maidan opposite the General Offices, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate under the auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union and the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Purshotamdas Trikumdas, S. C. Joshi, V. V. Giri, Pradhan, Raman and Kale will be among the speakers.

DADAR PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS.

Under the joint auspices of the Dadar Youth League, the Navjiwan Bharat Sangh, the Young Patriots' League, the Tarun Bharat Sangh, a public meeting of the citizens of Dadar will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Tilak Maidan to protest against the arrest of "M. N. Roy" and ten other Navjiwans and Youth Leaguers.

Opium Kills An Engine Driver.

Dharma Govind a 45 years old Hindu succumbed to opium poisoning on Thursday night. He was residing at Sewri and on Friday at about 11 a.m. was seen lying in a semi-conscious state in his room. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died in the night.

The doctor's report stated that death was due to opium poisoning The inquest was adjourned.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS SCHEME

To-day's Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 6 p.m., at Jinnah Hall under the auspices of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) to give support to the communal settlement, arrived at the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Dr. M. S. Gour, Dr. Abdul Salam, Mr. Sherwani, Moulana Zahidul Qadri, Mr. Anwar Hashmi, Mr. Gulam Ali, and others will speak. All are invited to attend.

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SIMPLEX MILL LOCK-OUT

Men Want Better Wages

The management of the Simplex Mill Jacob Circle, Bombay posted a notice at the mill gates on Friday morning declaring a lock-out.

Seven hundred weavers of the mill had gone on strike two days ago demanding higher wages. There was likelihood of the workers in other departments also downing tools in sympathy with the weavers.

In the meantime the management decided to close the mill till further notice, thus, rendering 2,000 men idle.

STATES' PEOPLES' WEEK.

How Bombay Must Celebrate It.

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference:—

The Indian States' Peoples' conference has organised the celebration of the States' People's Week during the first week of August.

The Central Office in Bombay is busy making arrangements for this purpose. The two-fold programme of enlisting the members of the Conference and securing signatures to the mass-memorial to be submitted to the Congress President shall have to be properly organised through workers, volunteers and youths interested in it.

We appeal to all the workers, volunteers and the youths of Bombay to assist us in carrying out the programme framed by the Working Committee of the Conference, and thus be useful in getting solid support to a cause which aims at the abolition of autocracy in States.

CASE AGAINST MR. BHARUCHA ADJOURNED.

Appe Filed In The High Court.

Mr. Antia, advocate for Mr. Burjoji F. Bharucha in the Prabhat Case made the following application to the Court on the 22nd instant on which the case was adjourned till 22nd August next!

I on behalf of the respondents beg to state that this case has been adjourned at our request to allow us an opportunity to move the High Cour tin Revision against the order passed by this Court rejecting our prayer to grant copies of the statements made by the witnesses to the Police. The date fixed is the 23rd. I have this day received a letter from the Solicitors Messrs. Chubb Gagrat and Bhasvala, Bombay, I produce the original for the Court's perusal—informing me that the application has been lodged with the Registrar of the Bombay High Court on Appellate Side. The application will come before the Revisional Bench in due course for admission and I am informed that the application will come for admission in or about the first week of August.

I therefore present this application to-day praying that the case be adjourned to some day in August as that both the complainant and his witnesses may be informed in time not to come to-morrow and thus save the trouble and Government expense and I may be in a position to wire to the Respondents some of whom are in Bombay and some at Udwada not to come to-morrow.

DEAD BODY IN A LAVATORY

A dead body was found on Friday morning lying in a pool of blood with a cut on the throat in the central lavatory of the chawl owned by one Ismail Haji situated in Mahim Bazaar Road. On inspection it was found that the dead body was of a Mahomedan named Mahomed Sultan Mohamed Ramzan residing in the same chawl. The body was lying in the lavatory with its head to the east. An empty tin was found under the water tap, and one knife with two blades was lying on a stone in the corner above the water tap.

At the inquest held before the Coroner Mahomed Lukman Mahomed Sultan the son of the deceased deposed that his father was 45 years old and they were living together. On Friday morning at about 7-30 a.m. he went to the latrine and found that the door was locked from inside. He had come to know that his father had gone in. As he did not come out for some time the witness knocked at the door, but there was no response. He therefore peeped inside from the ventilation and found that his father was lying in a pool of blood. He forced the door open and took the body out. He was lying on his back with a cut on the throat.

The inquest was adjourned to Monday July 27.

HEAVY FLOODS IN RAJAPUR

IMMENSE DAMAGE

Need For Immediate Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJAPUR, July 21.

Quite unprecedented and unheard of scenes were witnessed at Rajapur during the last week owing to terrible floods. Practically the major part of the city was under water which has caused considerable damage to property—thank God, there are, fortunately, so far no reports of any loss of lives with the exception of, perhaps, one or two. The busiest part of the city, the Bazar Peth was under water and the local merchants, who generally are poor and carry on their small trade on a very small capital, have suffered considerable damage owing to heavy floods, perhaps never heard so far.

Since Saturday, the 11th it had been raining heavily and the water of both the rivers rose steadily, but the rise was quite normal and lasted for about 12 hours and on Sunday night it began slowly to subside. People seeing this went to sleep at aobut 10 o'clock at night but after a few hours the water again began to rise very rapidly and practically most of the people were taken quite unawares. Some people actually came to know of this fact when at dead of night they found their beds wet. There was no time left for taking any precautions and the people had only one question before them how to save their and their families' livves. There was no time to think of any damage to property or anything of that sort. The Bazar Peth, Gujar Ali and Bhat Ali which localities are quite close to the rivers were panic-stricken, and there was absolutely no possibility of help coming from any quarters. Those who owned storied houses—which very few have—shifted themselves at once to upper stories and those who owned small flat houses either took shelter in the neighbouring houses or had to run away wherever they could to seek shelter. The houses of many poor people just close to the bank of the river practically all collapsed and many are badly damaged and many people are left homeless.

IMMENSE LOSS.

Merchants, too, have suffered immensely owing to the floods and most of the goods stocked for the rainy season—because the sea communication is stopped during monsoon, i.e., from June to September every year, and merchants have necessarily to stock, in the absence of any other communication, their requirements for these four months—have been damaged and there is every likelihood of shortage of foodstuffs. This is the time when generally people in Konkan have exhausted their stocks and they any how pull on by buying their daily requirements according to their means from bazars and depend on the fresh harvest which will begin after about two or three months hence. But this period of two or three months, the agricultural class depend on the ocal bazars only for their daily requirements. Considerable damage has also been caused to fields which were close to the river banks and the agriculturist class is bound to have very bac time ahead for them.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

Government, too, have suffered to some extent as the telegraph posts and wires, it is reported, have been damaged. The newly constructed bridge at Dhopeshwar, a small village near Rajapur, has been completely washed away and the people of that village have been very much inconvenienced. It is quite necessary for the Local Board, who were responsible for the construction of the bridge, to see that some temporary arrangement is made at once for this year.

Rajapur, though a Taluka town, has no any organisations which could take up at once some relief work which is immediately needed. Local Government authorities must institute, without any loss of time, inquiries into the damage caused by he floods and the losses suffered by the people and find out ways and means to render as much help as possible to those who have lost their all and have no place for shelter and nothing to eat and clothe themselves. It is also the duty of the Notified Area Committee and the Local Board to do whatever possible for them to help those who have suffered during the floods. The local pleaders with the help of respectable and well-to-do citizens also ought to organise some small body to collect funds and begin relief work at once. In Bombay there are many people who come from Rajapur Taluka who also can do much to help their brethren who have been rendered homeless.

"ATEMPT TO CRUSH WORKING-CLASS MOVEMENT."

Workers' Protest Against Round-Up Of T. U. Leaders

A mass meeting of the workers was held on Friday evening at Lalbaugh maidan under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Girni Kamgar Union, Tramwaymen's Union, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, Leather Workers' Union, and Bunder Kamgar Union.

Mr. Kandhalkar, the president of the G. K. U. was in the chair. The strikers from the Simplex Mills came in a procession and joined the meeting. Mr. Kandhalkar described the arrests of eleven persons on the 21st instant as a fresh attack on the working-class movement.

CARRY ON CEASELESS STRUGGLE.

Abdul Majid then exported the workers to stand united and carry on their struggle.

Mr. V. H. Joshi the moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the workers held under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress and various trade unions most emphatically protests against the arrests of trade Unionists on 21st instant and condemns the attempt of the Government to crush the working class movement by depriving it of its leaders."

The resolution was supported by Mr. Maman Singh and Laljee Pendse.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN CARTMEN

Several Men Injured.

A faction fight among two groups of cartmen on Friday night resulted in serious injuries to four persons two of whom are lying in a precarious condition in Hospital.

It appears that the trouble originated over a woman. Two groups of Hindu cartmen, one consisting of a dozen persons and the other of seven came to blows, on the Sydenham Road. The fight soon assumed serious proportions and knives, stones and sticks were freely used by both the parties. As a result four persons were seriously injured.

In the meanwhile the police appeared on the scene and all the persons engaged in the free fight fled leaving their weapons and the four injured persons there. The police removed the injured men to the J. J. Hospital. The names of the injured persons are. (1) Chandu Bahiru (2) Paridu Krishna (3) Sukuba Krishna and (4) Bapu Bhau. The first and the third are in a serious condition.

A KANARESE DRAMATIC COMPANY

The Dattatraya Kannada Dramatic Company, which has just arrived in Bombay after touring throughout the interior of Karnatak twice or thrice, holds its inaugural performance to-night under the patronage of Mr. Bevur, I.C.S., the Post-Master General of Bombay. The Company has earned a high reputation in Karnatak and its proprietor, Mr. Sadashiv Garuda, who is both a well-known actor and the author of several Kanarese plays, recently received from the Karnataka Sahitya Sammelan the title of "Karnataka Natakalankara." The Company proposes to stay in Bombay for a few weeks for the benefit of the numerous Karnataka residents here, to whom the Company's Kanarese musical plays will, no doubt, be a rare delight.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

A representative meeting of all such persons, as are called by invitations and have interested themselves in the upliftment of "Depressed" classes will be held to-day (Saturday) under the presidenship of Sjt. Kanayalal Munshi in Jinna Hall at 9 p.m. when prominent leaders of Bombay will speak on the occasion and a central scheme of work will be prepared for the removal of "untouchability" and upliftment of the "depressed" classes.

The time of the meeting is changed from 8-30 p.m. as the Hall is occupied at the time.

ALL-INDIA COTTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is decided to start this association with a view to safeguard the interests and rights of Indian Cotton Growers, aims and objects of which have been approved by

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Cotton cultivators and landholders desiring to join this association may please communicate to:—

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 24.

C|o Bristol, Mackenzie, N. York.
Ranchi, Brooks, London.
Belpomela, Smith, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

July 25.

Macedonia, Dickinson, London.
Dalgoma, Brooks, London.

LOADING.

July 24.

Steamer Gharinda for Calcutta.
Steamer Dogra for Calcutta.
Steamer British Judge for Abadan.
Steamer Ranchi for London.
Steamer Havre Maru for Kobe
Steamer Silvercedar for New York.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Macedonia:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Macedonia will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the Homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S C|o Bristol:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Bristol arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Belpomela:—The K N Co's steamer Belpomela arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of locomotives.

S S Dalgoma:—The M M Coy's steamer Dalgoma will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 24.

S S Trenenfels; Agents L Edwards, Ltd; from Hamburg:—46 cases machinery, 132 cases plywood, 64 cases lamps, 313 cases glassware, 51 cases medicines, 50 cases tiles, 203 cases E ware, 50 cases slates, 100 cases motor parts 100 drums M A F oil, 250 drums whale oil, 35 drums varnish, cases paper, 422 bundles tubes, 455 bundles gin circles, 200 bundles wire-netting, 288 bundles cloves stumps and 341 drums chemicals.

From Bremen:—58 cases iron flanges, 311 cases beer, 68 cases motor covers, 855 cases nails, 555 bundles plates and 38 bundles copper sheets.

For Antwerp:—54 drums paint, 133 drums chemicals, 100 drums lead, 200 cases nails, 454 cases glassware, 42 cases blue, 100 cases washers, 493 cases tiles, 230 cases chalk, 40 cases beer, 82 coils wire, 464 bundles steel plates, 2155 bundles steel angles, 117 bundles steel bars, 48 bundles steel rivets, 1687 bundles steel rods, 323 bundls steel channels, 121 bundles steel joists, 1985 bundles steel hoops, 5350 bundles steel sheets and 860 bags starch.

From Rotterdam:—200 casks chemicals, 90 casks paints, 400 casks vegetable fat, 720 cases beer 524 cases straw boards, 820 cases starch, 60 cases cheese, 70 cases schanapps, 150 cases farina, 160 cases slates, 185 cases pencils, 104 cases art silk yarn, 100 cases dextrine, 35 cases wine, 250 drums whale oil, 470 drums dyes paste, 2190 drums dyes dry, 100 cases caraway seed, 70 cases soap, and 1800 plates asphalt.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 24.

S S Macedonia, for London:—23 bales animal skin, H A Amin; 23 bales animal skin, A E Bhilventhal; 3 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co; 16 bales woollen carpets, I Faizulla; 100 cwts apricot kernals, E Virji & Co.

For Marseilles:—377 cwts groundnuts, E Virji & Co; 3000 cwts groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Istambol:—8 bales woollen carpets, A W G Hasimjudah.

Fort Port Said:—11 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa:—2 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Dalgoma, for London:—1000 cwts groundnut cakes, W T Suren.

For Leith:—2000 cwts linseed cakes, H Ramji & Co.

S S Trenenfels, for Hamburg:—145 cwts copra oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 20 cwts cardamoms, M Bhuta & Co; 8 bales cotton-fly, L O Vora.

For Rottredam:—36 cwts. castor oil, H V Oomerbhoy; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes, Stul Bros.

S S Silvercedar, for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 600 cwts till seed cakes, Amin and Sons.

For New York:—2000 cwts. groundnut cakes, K M Nathoo; 1335 cwts gum karoya, N Mooiji & Co; 12000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus & Co; 4000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Bristol, for New York:—9 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw.

S S Havre Maru, for Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

TERMS OF REFERENCE TOO NARROW

Jamnadas Mehta On Court Of Inquiry

G. I. P. RAILWAY STAFF UNION MEETING.

Addressing a meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union on Friday evening at the Anjuman Islam Hall Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation gave expression to his views on the appointment of a Court of Inquiry by the Government of India to settle the dispute between the Railway workers and the Railway Board.

Mr. Mehta declared that the terms of reference of the Court as announced by the Government were extremely narrow, halting, half-hearted and unsatisfactory and therefore his advice to the "Committee of Action" of the Federation which meets in Bombay tomorrow (Sunday) would be not to accept the Court unless the terms were sufficienty widened and the real issues involved in the dispute were embodied in them.

TAKE THE BALLOT.

He added that he would advise the Council to proceed with its work of taking a Ballot of the Railway workers on the question of a General Strike.

The meeting passed a resolution declaring that "the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union was emphatically of opinion that the terms of reference of the Board of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India to decide the dispute between the Railway Board representing the Indian State Railways on the one hand, and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation representing the Unions of Railway workers on the other, were extremely narrow and halting as they did not represent the real facts in dispute." The resolution further urged on the Government of India to widen these terms and opined that until that was done all the provisions to take the Ballot of Railway workers on the question of a General Strike should be continued.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved the above mentioned resolution. He explained how the terms of reference determined by Government were defective and why they could not be acceptable to the workers. He appealed to the workers to organise themselves and to subscribe liberally to the Strike fund started by the Federation for the purpose.

RIGHT OF PRE-AUDIENCE

Full Bench Decision

IN FAVOUR OF AG. ADVOCATE-GENERAL

The Full Bench of the Bombay High Court on Friday gave judgment in the petition of Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Acting Advocate-General, in which he claimed the right of pre-audience. The Chief Justice in the course of his judgment upheld the contention of the Acting Advocate-General that by virtue of his appointment, he held the office of the Advocate-General, and therefore, as holder of that, he was entitled to the right of pre-audience just as the Advocate-General. Besides the decision of the High Court in 1865 had no application to the Government of India Act 1915, which was approved of by the Parliament. His Lordship therefore, held in favour of the Acting Advocate General.

According to the decision of 1865, the Chief Justice observed that the Advocate General had no right of General pre-audience in any such case in which he appeared for the Crown. Since the day of that decision, the general right of pre-audience was conceded to the Advocate General, probably treating his office as analogous to the office of the Attorney General in England.

His Lordship then referred to the Government of India Act, 1915 and said, it provided the appointment of Acting Advocate General by the Governor in Council whenever a vacancy occurred. That was the first statutory recognition of the Acting Advocate General.

The Bar Council Act also provided that the Advocate General shall have pre-audience over all other advocates. His Lordship thought that "Advocate General" meant a person exercising power of the Advocate General. He, therefore, held that by virtue of Section 114 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and the Bar Councils Act of 1926, and the amending Act of 1927 the Acting Advocate General was entitled to a right of pre-audience over all other advocates in respect of business whether private or on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Justice Rangnekar and Mr. Justice Barlee concurred with the Chief Justice.

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G. D. A. RESULTS (1931.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931.

MOCKERY OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Government of Bombay appointed in March last a Committee consisting of two officials and five non-officials to enquire into the possibility of reducing financial expenditure. After numerous sittings at Poona during which it was rumoured considerable difference of opinion was evidenced amongst the members regarding the cuts to be proposed in the salaries of State servants, the Committee has submitted an "interim report" which was officially made available for public information on Thursday. The Committee remarks at the outset: "During a very early stage of our discussions we decided that our work could be best dealt with by dividing it into two categories: (1) proposals for immediate retrenchment to deal with the deficit of 61 lakhs in the current year, and (2) proposals for permanent retrenchment." The "interim report "deals only with the proposals for immediate retrenchment and the Committee's researches into the possibility of securing immediate relief to the tax-payer have only shown that out of the current year's deficit of 61 lakhs, which, it is reported, may even mount up to a crore, a "definite saving" of Rs. 28,66,400 is practicable. With additional minor retrenchments they indicate the saving may total 30 lakhs.

The Committee circulated the Heads of Departments and district officers "asking for proposals for savings and suggesting a standard 6 per cent. reduction of expenditure." The summary attached to its report "of surrenders offered by officers" indicates that officialdom, faced with the demand that something must be done, could offer a total reduction in expenditure of Rs. 10,12,000. Much capital is sought to be made in certain quarters that the Inspector-General of Police has agreed to a cut of Rs. 1,66,000. This is, rather, an eloquent commentary on the bloated expenditure on the Police in previous years which Government had secured every time in the teeth of popular opposition in the legislature, thanks to the official bloc and its hangers-on. If the police as well as other Government Departments were thoroughly Indianised the cost of administration would equate the ability of the Indian ryot to pay for it. In the preservation of "law and order" Government cannot maintain, in view of their experience in the recent Civil Disobedience Movement, that the Indian Police were unequal to cope with the duties imposed upon them. There are Indian Police officers of requisite experience and proved capacity, now available, who can man all the superior posts in the "Imperial" cadre and who will willingly serve on less than two-thirds of the salaries now enjoyed by the imported incumbents. The same is the case in every sphere of administration and no radical retrenchment in the cost of administration, notoriously too-heavy, is possible unless the scale of salaries is brought down to Indian capacity to bear the cost. The public expects the Committee to visualise this problem on the right lines when it deals with "proposals for permanent retrenchment". In the "interim report" the only glimpse available of its attitude in this regard is the proposal favoured by the majority that the number of members of the Executive Council should be reduced from four to two, and that instead of three Ministers there should be only two. The public will note with amused interest that "the Chairman does not associate himself with this recommendation and did not take part in the discussion."

But what the heavily burdened tax-payer urgently demands in these times of severe economic depression is immediate relief. The Committee proposes to give him relief by almost competing with the official suggestions for reducing the efficiency of nation-building departments. The officials surrender eight lakhs which were to provide for technical education and industries. They propose to withhold the grant-in-aid of half a lakh to the Poona City Municipality which has prepared a public health scheme. The Committee proposes, of all subjects, to "axe" the educational facilities of the people. The astonishing suggestion is made to save Rs. 50,000 during the current year "if scholarships which fall vacant are not filled up." It has a glimmering consciousness, it is not doing the right thing. It itself adds the proviso—"if the interests of the backward communities should not suffer by such a step". Its hands lie heavy on primary education too. It proposes an all-round cut of five per cent. in an item of expenditure, regarding which the public demand is insistent that, as it is, the amount spent is very meagre. It would starve education at all stages by extending the cut to University and High School grants. It is inconceivable how a Colmmittee, the majority of whose members are Indians, can have the courage and heartlessnes to agree to any suggestion which retards the progress towards literacy of their own countrymen and, we congratulate Mr. Hoosenally, M. Rahimtoola on protesting in a note of dissent against this proposal to starve the educational needs of the people.

As regards the cuts in salaries, there is one common idea running through the variety of proposals the Committee considered. The Committee is evidently agreed that subordinates drawing salaries of Rs. 40 a month in the mofussil, and those on Rs. 60 a month in Bombay can bear the 'axe'. We have repeatedly pointed out that the line of exemption should be drawn at Rs. 100 a month, because axing salaries below this line is to cause serious hardships to low paid employees. But Mr. Wiles and Khan Bahadur Allabaksh will not spare even men drawing "up to Rs. 40". They want to subject them to a cut of 3-1/8 per cent. But how anxious is the Committee regarding the convenience of those drawing above Rs. 500, because some members pointed out that the "great increase in the income tax" had affected the higher salaries, is evidenced in the general agreement that the cuts should be restricted to 6-1/4 per cent. though some courageous souls would suggest a 10 per cent. cut for salaries of Rs. 1000 and above. This halting and hesitating method of touching the higher salaries impaires the equity of the Committee's suggestion regarding retrenchment in actual pay. What the public expects in this matter, as we have pointed out before, is a lead from the highest Government officials. Are the Covenanted 'Trustees' of India prepared to offer handsome cuts themselves? Are the Governor and the Members of the Council and Ministers ready to impose upon themselves a self-denying ordinances and make a voluntary offer of serving on appreciably reduced salaries? If they do, the 'Trustees' at Westminster will not have, we expect, the least objection against the move. And what prevents Government from announcing that no new appointments will be necessary to the cadre of the Covenanted, that vacancies will be filled from the Presidency itself and that superfluous posts like the Divisional Commissionerships will be abolished?

WANTED CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT

We welcome the formal inauguration of the Welfare of India League with as much optimism as the present circumstances may justify. The aims of the League, we are reminded, are "to provide a common platform for those Europeans and Indians who stand for a speedy creation of a system of Government which would secure for India her proper place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth and to promote intercommunal and inter-racial friendship." As we have suggested before, we should have preferred the word "immediate" in place of "speedy." But words need not matter if the members of the League vie with one another earnestly to further the cause of Indian Swaraj without any reservations except those which India may be satisfied are in her own interests. We hope it is superfluous to add that to attain its ends the League will have to do a great deal more than hold meetings and arrange dinners, though these have their limited use.

CORPORATION STULTIFIES ITSELF

The resolution discussed at the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday asking Government to take due steps regarding the two recent murders at Dongri deserved to be passed unanimously. It only asked Government to do what was, in the words of Mr. H. P. Mody himself, "their elementary duty." But the resolution carried with it the suggestion that the Police authorities could afford to be, if possible, a little more earnest about the matter. The Corporation composed as it is threw out the resolution. Mr. M.I. Serang expressed the view that the responsibility for the Dongri murders lay on the shoulders of those who arranged the meeting and not on the police. If there are other places in the City within the knowledge of Mr. Serang, where police responsibility ends, the people of Bombay will be grateful to him to be warned about them.

Trifles

I understand that half a dozen wrestlers have entered their names for the Nagpur Municipal contest. I fear the result will be more in the nature of K.O. than O.K.

* * *

The picketer has become a veritable red-rag to Boribunder. "We shall say nothing," says the journal, " of the coercion and 'himsa' inherent in the most peaceful kind of picketing even in that symbolised by the posing Sevika." Evidently picketing becomes violence when it touches the pocket.

* * * *

The theory of "inherent violence" is Boribunder's new contribution to world ethics. But why not apply the patent doctrine at home? Every day the "Times of India" comes out with the front-page prabhat-feri "Total net sales exceed those of any other three daily newspapers . . . ." Why not nip this "inherent violence" in the bud?

* * * * *

The Retrenchment Committee has recommended that the Bombay Cabinet should consist of only two Executive Councillors and two Ministers. Back to dyarchy seems to be the move.

* * * * *

A letter addressed "Mahatma Gandhi, Government House, Simla" was delivered at Firgrove. At this Mahatmaji is reported to have said "Firgrove is Swaraj Government House." I fear that the postal authorities are in for trouble. They are assisting the operations of a parallel government.

* * * *

In a conversation reported by the Simla correspondent of the "Pioneer," "Mr. Gandhi said there is a future for all Englishmen in India provided they are willing to work in the country's interests and not selfishly or from a privileged plane."

As usual, Gandhiji has missed the main point. What the Englishman wants is to be comfortable in England through India.

* * * *

"From a sick bed Sir Malcolm Hailey has communicated to the United Provinces Legislative Council a grave speech on the agrarian situation."

—"Statesman."

The human touch is admirable and it went home before the "Statesman" applied it. For, I am informed, that Sir Malcolm's speech was well received by the starving peasants who are sick but have no bed to lie on.

* * * * *

The disturbing suspicion is forced upon me that some of our corporators are jealous of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar. They seek to deny him the distinction that is his. They insist on insinuating that he is a common man.

Yes, that is what they do. For one of them, supported by a few others, had the amazing temerity to expect that the gallant knight should have been in surreptitious possession of "common" sense.

* * * * *

Sir Vasantrao, as I say, is unique. His attributes, therefore, should also be distinguished from those of common folk.

And it is from this point of view that his great—or rather unique—speech should be looked at.

* * * * *

Now if you have radically readjusted your angle of vision you will see things in the right Dabholkarish perspective. You will clearly see, if you want to give Sir Vasantrao "Indian Raj," the necessity of paying your taxes, as an outlaw.

If you have not grasped my point I would refer you to the speech of Mr. Mody for further particulars.

* * * * *

But I cannot let you go without inflicting on you my extreme sense of satisfaction that Sir Vasantrao denied that he ever referred to "mavali raj" in the Corporation.

He is a shining light of the party that won the day at the meeting on behalf of—well good-bye.

IN DEFENCE OF A MARTYRED RACE.

—:o:—

AN APOLOGIA AND AMENDE HONORABLE

(By "AESTHETICUS".)

I was considerably perturbed to notice a 'confrere' and 'chota' Mahatma having a fling at the Jews in the columns of Mr. Khadilkar's excellent paper, "Nava Kal", last week, for no better reason than that a Bombay Jew and capitalist has made certain statements in the Press that have attracted a good deal of criticism.

AN APOLOGY.

One must hasten to protest at the outset, that the "Chota"-Mahatmic outburst against the race of Israel could not possibly be deliberate and that this little article is offered as an act of "amende honorable" for the accidental lapse. It is, perhaps, inevitable that a newspaper-writer should employ the currency of popular sentiment and speech, with its unthinking (and alas!) harsh idiom and worn-out phrase. A man, who is pre-occupied with various intellectual and spiritual activities (which I may be permitted to envy) as my versatile colleague is, cannot very well afford to be fastidious in a Pateresque manner and apply the point of an aesthetic chisel to the granite of thought. He naturally refers to Shylock and his pound of flesh with the 'naivete' of the hack and not with the feeling of a humanist and connoisseur.

TWO TRAGEDIES.

"Shylock" and "Jew" are terms of contempt that remain philologically undegraded since the times of Shakespeare. But they have no racial basis although anti-semeticism exploits their use. 'Words are soldiers of fortune', says an American poet: if so, the fortune of these words has not undergone great change: they remain firm and solid like some sculptured soldier standing where roads converge. But the Shakespearean Shylock—how pathetic he appears; like the lost and scattered tribe of Israel. He always strikes the imagination of every champion of lost causes: I have read a dialogue or playlet composed by a well-known American author in which the much-maligned Shylock is protrayed as a Dickensian but indulgent uncle who really never cared for the fictitious pound of flesh. Shakespeare himself might have adopted the unacted 'denouement' if his public had permitted him to do so.

HISTORICAL NEMESIS.

He brings out, all the same, the tragedy of Shylock's life within the bounds of his "well-made" drama. I am not a Mahatma: but I am not a monster either. And I cannot help feeling sympathetic towards the tormented, poor, old man who is a symbol of his persecuted race. The Jew-baiting remains a fashionable sport even amongst those who profess reverence for Him who bore His heroic cross and marched, His beautiful face reflecting the image of all human pain, down the curve of human imagination. Every mystagogue echoes the ancient war-cry: Down with the Jews! Christianity was born out of lowly birth and it, too, in its turn, dealt out justice in the Shylockian measure: it spared neither learning nor art. The Church iconoclastic and militant played havoc as no tribe of powerful Shylocks could ever have done.

CUSTODIANS OF CULTURE.

In the present-day industrial society class has replaced race in a fundamental sense and yet the mob demands its warcries. The Jews, as a class, have no racial integrity: and as a race they are martyrs of Faith. The world has treated them brutally: perhaps they have cowered and cringed—they are no exception to human nature: but they have lived on dreams: they have lived and hoped, 'declasse' and apart, a persecuted race. Why drag in racial issues in a question of class conflict? Some of the masters at whose feet we sit and learn wisdom were and are men of Jewish extraction (for what it is worth). Who was Karl Marx and Nietszche? Who was Marcel Proust and Anatole France? Who is Albert Einstein and Henri Barbusse?

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

—:o:—

A STUDY IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION

(BY D. TRIVIKRAM RAO.)

V.*

For the protection of their social and economic interests, workers and salaried employees have legal representation in Workers' Councils for individual undertakings and also in District Workers' Councils which are grouped according to economic districts and in a Workers' Council of the Reich.

ECONOMIC COUNCILS.

The District Workers' Councils and the Workers' Council of the Reich combine with representatives of the employers and other classes of the population concerned so as to form a District Economic Council and an Economic Council of the Reich, for the discharge of their joint economic functions and for co-operation in the carrying out of laws relating to socialization. The District Economic Councils and the Economic Council of the Reich are so constituted as to give representation thereon to all important vocational groups in proportion to their economic and social importance.

POWER TO INITIATE LEGISLATION.

All Bills of fundamental importance dealing with matters of social and economic legislation must, before being introduced, be submitted by the Government of the Reich to the Economic Council of the Reich for its opinion thereon. The Economic Council of the Reich shall also have the right by itself to propose such legislation. Should the Government of the Reich not agree with any such proposal, it must nevertheless introduce it in the Reichstag, accompanied by a statement of its own views thereon. The Economic Council of the Reich may arrange for one of its own members to advocate the proposal in the Reichstag.

Powers of control and administration in any matters falling within their province may be conferred upon Workers' Council and Economic Councils.

The constitution and functions of the Workers' and Economic Councils and their relations with other autonomous social organisations are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Reich.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The fundamental rights of the citizens and the obligatory duties of the State outlined in the Constitution of the German Reich should serve, as an object lesson to the constitution-makers of modern India. Throughout the German Constitution runs a deep philosophy of life, reflected in an adequate appreciation of the contribution of German civilization and culture of the past to its present position as one of the leading powers and in the proper envisagement of a future political society where the sovereignty and dictatorship would rest in the masses and in the average man in the street. The inheritors of a rich literature, art, philosophy, science, history and statesmanship and the descendants of Hegel and Kant, Wagner and Goethe, Schiller and Lessing, Mommsen and Treitschke, they have not failed to visualise, and provide remedies against, the difficulties of the future.

DISTIINGUISHING FEATURE.

The Federal Constitutions of Austria, Russia and Mexico, compared with that of Germany are more sentimental, and more hectic; only in the Constitution of Germany is to be found a reconciliation of the experiences of an age-long monarchical government with the requisites of a new social Republic in which the excrescences and superfluities of a feudalistic government have been ruthlessly amputated, leaving the original organism to flourish and thrive. I hope Indian Nationalists will find an acquaintance with the

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on June 27, 29, July 18 and 23.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Bhai Parmanand On Congress Formula.

The echoes of the Muslim communalist thunders against the Working Committee formula devised at Bombay have not yet died down. We need hardly say that we expect an early revival of the "big guns' anger". Meanwhile it is gratifying to find that Bhai Parmanand has also trained his battery at that formula. According to Bhaiji the unfortunate solution is tantamount to a betrayal of Nationalism. There is a "treacherous game hidden underneath"—playing the Hindus and the Sikhs against each other. The Bhaiji, of course, is convinced that "the scheme wants to satisfy Dr. Ansari and his Muslim Nationalists to the prejudice and great dissatisfaction of the Hindu minorities in the various provinces." And, most terrible of all horrors, this fell scheme lays the foundation of Sir Md. Iqbal's "Islamic Empire in the North-West in touch with Iraq, Persia, Arabia and Siberia (?) and being supported by a class of English officials, who want that as the Hindus are not going to do business with Britain, Bombay should be replaced by the Mohammadan port of Karachi....."

Extremes Meet.

Nor are Pandit Malaviyaji and Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram spared by Bhai Parmanand the effects of a grazing shot or two. But Doctor Moonje comes in for a concentrated fusillade.:

"The trouble is that Dr. Moonje is the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha. He has managed to keep his position for the last four or five years like a 'gaddi.' Now he comes out with a declaration ('Fatwa') that he places himself at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi, and promises that the Hindu Mahasabha would follow Gandhiji's instructions..... I can say with authority that Dr. Moonje's views, as expressed in his new statement, are his personal views and are not in the least binding on the Hindus of Provinces where they are in a minority".

The language is not so picturesquely passionate as indulged in by Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Shafi Daudi and others. But Bhaiji makes up for this defect by the luridness of his imagination. And the extremes do not meet on unequal terms. Therein lies the genuineness of the Congress formula. There can now be no lingering doubt as to its being the best in the circumstances.

Congress "Opponents."

Despite the truce between the Congress and the Government many Congress leaders are offensively distrusted by officials. And their distrust cannot fail to breed more distrust. Pandit Durgashankar Mehta, a prominent Congress leader of Seoni, a member of the C. P. Legislative Council, and Chairman of the District Council, applied to the authorities for the renewal of his license for an automatic pistol, but the renewal was refused on the ground that as a Dictator of the Hindustani C. P. Congress Committee he had taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement and had been imprisoned. Mr. C. J. Irwin, the Commissioner of Jubbulpore Division, who rejected the Pandit's final appeal, admits that "Mr. Mehta is a gentleman of considerable influence and local prominence" and "has done extremely good public work as Chairman of the District Council." But because the Pandit took part in the Civil Disobedience movement the Commissioner adds that 'it would be absurd to arm the opponents of Government in such circumstances.' If even during the truce responsible leaders are to be distrustd as opponents, Government should not complain if they are distrusted by the numerous followers of those "opponents."

The "Karnatak Leader"

The Special Number of the "Karnatak Leader" of Kumta, a popular Kanarese Weekly of Karnatak is a noteworthy publication, attractively got up, profusely illustrated, and containing in its ninety pages instructive articles of political or general interest. The articles, thirty-two in number, cover a wide range of subjects, including verses and short stories, and several of them are written by well-known Kanarese writers like Sjt. M. L. Hegde, Shrimati Vasantibai Padakone, Sjts. N. P. Bhagwat, G. Vasudeo Rao and R. S. Hukkerikar. The pictures are for the most part photographs of Congress leaders and other public workers of Karnatak and India. Altogether the Special Number is an excellent rupee worth.

N. W. F. TRIBAL TERRITORY TO BE CENTRAL SUBJECT.

—:o:—

Also Frontier Constabulory

HAIG COMMITTEE REPORT

The North-West Frontier Province Subjects Committee that was appointed by a resolution of the Government of India in the Reforms Office, dated the 2nd May 1931, has now published its report.

The Committee, it will be recalled, consisted of the following:—

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. H. G. Haig.

MEMBERS.

Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Mr. C. Latimer, Khan Bahadur Nawab Hamidullah Khan of Toru, M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.A. Rai Bahadur Lala Thakur Datta, Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan, Mian Ahmad Shah, (resigned before commencement of public sittings) Mr. E. T. Coates, I. C.S. Rai Bahadur Lehna Singh (Secretary).

The report is a volume of 147 pages. We give below the Introduction and the Summary of Recommendations subject to a long minute of dissent by Rai Bahadur Lala Thakur Datta.

Our Committee was constituted by a resolution of the Government of India in the Reforms Office, dated the 2nd May 1931, which is reproduced in Appendix I. The terms of reference were as follows:—

"With reference to the report of Sub-Committee No. V of the Round Table Conference to make recommendations as to the classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier Province as provinical or central; and on the basis of the classification proposed to examine the allocation of expenditure between central and provincial heads, and to report the extent to which it would be necessary to supplement the provincial revenues in order to meet the charges under the provincial heads."

IMPLICATIONS AND OBJECT OF ENQUIRY.

Our Committee was set up, in accordance with the recommendations of Sub-Committee No. V of the Round Table Conference, to work out certain important details within the main outline of the provincial constitution sketched by the Sub-Committee. For the purposes of our enquiry it is necessary to assume the broad constitutional scheme indicated by the Sub-Committee and duly noted by the Conference, and we wish to make it plain that our recommendations are throughout based on that scheme. It was not our task to examine the scheme or to comment on it. Some of our members might have preferred changes in one direction, some in another, but all alike have accepted the position that this is not the occasion for developing any such views, and that our recommendations must be confined within the general scheme described in the report of Sub-Committee No. V of the Round Table Conference.

The necessity for our enquiry arises from the fact that hitherto the North-West Frontier Province has been an administrative area rather than a political unit. Our task, as we understand it, is to make recommendations which will facilitate the emergence of the political form and substance of a province. For this purpose it is necessary to decide the precise sphere of administration to be entrusted to the new province, and to ensure that it shall have the main essential of a real existence, namely its own budget.

POPULAR FEELING.

We have throughout been impressed by the general demand of the public that the new province should enjoy equality of treatment and status with the other provinces and the natural resentment at any suggestion that the inhabitants of the province should be regarded as inferior to those of the rest of India. There has been a marked feeling of anxiety lest the special conditions in the North-West Frontier Province should be utilized to impair the reality of provincial autonomy. These considerations have been prominently before our minds, and we believe that our conclusions will be found to have taken full account of a demand with which we are in complete sympathy.

VIEWS OF KHANS.

In speaking of the general desire for a full measure of provincial autonomy, it is necessary to define more particularly the attitude of two important interests. The Khans of the province, some of whom have wielded great influence in the position of tribal leaders and who include many of the principal landholders, have not always been favourably disposed to political change. The representative of the Khans' Association, however, giving evidence before us emphatically supported the main political demand described above. He coupled that support with a strong plea for special representation for the Khans in the new legislative council, or even for the creation of a second chamber. We think it may be said that the Khans are prepared to give their full support to the new constitutional proposals, provided their own legitimate interests and special position receive adequate recognition.

VIEWS OF HINDUS & SIKHS.

The second interest to which we refer is that of the Hindus. Their percentage of the population is only 5.90. But their wealth and education give them an importance beyond what their numbers might suggest. This was recognised by the Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference which proposed that they should be given in the Provincial Legislature a representation three times the figure to which they would be entitled on a population basis. One section of the community find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the idea of an effective Provincial Government dominated, as it must be, by a large majority of Muslims. Their apprehensions have taken the form of suggesting restrictions on the power of the Provincial Government. Some would like official control to be maintained by a constitution on Morley-Minto lines. Others propose to withdraw from popular control in the Province some of the most important functions of Government, and to restrict the Provincial Government practically to what have been under dyarchy the transferred subjects. Others by a system of divided control of the budget would place all effective power in the hands of the Central Government.

But these views are far from typical of the whole community. There is another important and influential section representing, we believe, a growing proportion of the community, which recognises what the nature of the new Constitution must be and is prepared to accept it, provided that the community receives, in full, safeguards similar to those that will be enjoyed by minorities in other Provinces.

We believe that the attitude of the Sikhs, who form 1.76 per cent. of the population, is similar to that of the Hindus.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Our proposals are confined within the general principles enunciated by the Round Table Conference and the constitutional scheme described in the report of Sub-Committee No. V.

(a) **CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS.**

(2) Subjects which are central throughout India must be central in the North-West Frontier Province. In cases not covered by the existing list of central subjects, the principle of division should be that matters which primarily concern the five settled districts should be provincial and those which primarily concern tribal territories should be central.

(3) In particular, Law and Order should be a Provincial subject.

(4) **The watch and ward of the border should be a central responsibility. The control of the frontier constabulary, the essential function of which is the watch and ward of the border, should be central.**

(5) Roads in the settled districts should be classified as provincial, standards of maintenance and expenditure on roads of military importance being safeguarded by conditions laid down under Devolution rule 12-A.

(6) The agency for the maintenance of the provincial roads as well as buildings should be transferred from the Military Engineering Service to the Public Works Department. If it is considered necessary on military grounds that certain roads should be maintained by military agency, these should be limited to cases in which special military considerations other than efficiency of maintenance justify this exceptional treatment.

(7) Frontier remissions should be treated as part of the provincial subject of land revenue. The Governor will be expected to see that the policy pursued does not affect the security of the border, for which he is responsible.

(8) Jagirs and military reward grants should not be liable to resumption or modification except under the orders of the Central Government.

(9) Joint establishments will be required in certain cases for the working of central and provincial subjects. In such cases the ultimate responsibility of the Centre and the province respectively will not be obscured. It will be for the head of the province to harmonize and adjust the practical working of such joint establishments.

(10) **It should be made clear, if necessary by an addition to the list of central subjects, that the watch and ward of the border and all matters which directly relate to the affairs of the tribal territory are central.**

(11) The list of provincial subjects will require no change for the North-West Frontier Province, which will thus be placed, in the definition of its sphere of administration, on an exact equality with all other provinces.

THE SUBVENTION.

(12) There must, for reasons fully explained in the report, be a large gap between provincial revenue and expenditure which will have to be made good by a central subvention.

(13) The subvention should be for a period of five years in the first instance. It should be declared under Devolution rule 14 to be a source of provincial revenue. The expenditure of the subvention, as of the provincial revenues raised in the province, should be at the entire discretion of the provincial Government, and should not be open to interference by, or criticism from, the central Government.

(14) For purposes of convenience, we have proposed that a basic figure should be calculated for the subvention which will be uniform for the whole period. This figure is based on existing revenue, existing expenditure and the normal annual growth of expenditure, no provision being made in it for new schemes on the one hand, or for retrenchment on the other.

(15) The figure will require some readjustment in the light of experience of the period that will intervene before the subvention is actually settled. On the figures before us, we take the basic figure of the subvention for a 5 year period commencing in 1932-33 as 117 lakhs.

(16) To this must be added such provision as may have to be made for the large number of new schemes of expenditure now pending before, or about to be submitted to, the Government of India, particularly in connection with the beneficent departments.

(17) If the Government of India accept all these proposals for new expenditure, the subvention would amount, subject to the readjustments indicated above, approximately to 146 lakhs in the first year rising to a maximum of 162 lakhs in the fifth year.

(18) It is important that the people of the province should at the outset have a clear idea regarding the principles that will underlie a revision of the subvention. We propose, on the one hand, that economies in spending or augmentation of resources should not operate to decrease the subvention, and, on the other, that the increasing ordinary needs of the province should not be a reason for the increase of the subvention. Abnormal factors, however, either on the revenue or expenditure side may have to be taken into consideration when the subvention is revised.

(19) We contemplate that at the close of the period of the first subvention representatives of the central Government and of the provincial Government would endeavour to arrive at an agreed figure for the next period. In the event of disagreement, any points at issue would be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the two Governments. The services of the Supreme Court might be utilised for this purpose.

(20) The subvention should be made, by rule under the Government of India Act, a statutory charge on the central revenues.

In the course of our enquiry it has been necessary for us to go into a considerable amount of detail, both administrative and financial. We have throughout endeavoured to handle that detail in accordance with the main principles which underlie the proposals of the Round Table Conference and to make recommendations which will enable the North West Frontier Province to take its place by the side of the other provinces as an autonomous unit in the Federation of India.

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REFRESHING
INVIGORATING.
INDIAN HEALTH DRINK
SOLD EVERY WHERE

Bombay Council In Session

(Continued from page 1.)

Christians. Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik supported the original motion which he said had not the slightest tinge of communalism about it.

OPPOSED THE MOTION.

Sardar Modi of Surat opposing the motion and all the amendments pointed out that the next session of the R. T. C. was going to start work from the stage where it was left at the first session. What were additional representatives going to do. They were not going to change the course of events.

Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid would have been glad if Mahatmaji alone would have gone as a sole representative of India but unfortunately that was not going to be. The speaker made a categorical statement that the Congress had not made any efforts to conclude a settlement with the Muslim community.

NOT A MINIATURE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister of Education had no mind to intervene but for the amusing speeches made on the floor of the House. The trend of debate showed that the members thought that R. T. C. was a miniature Bombay Council. At any rate they were out to make it so. The rural areas were not represented not due to the fault of Government but because the Congress refused to co-operate with the R. T. C.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari thought that Lord Irwin would have been the best representative of India since Mahatma Gandhi was going to represent only the Congress view.

Mr. V. A. Surve of Ratnagiri did not mind if more people went to R. T. C. at their own expense but not at the cost of agriculturists. Rao Bahadur Bole wanted representation for all exploited classes.

Mr. V. N. Jog did not understand how a variety of interests were separately involved in the issue before the R. T. C. which was constitution of a self-governing nation. He, therefore, opposed the motion as well as all the amendments. At this stage closure was applied to the debate.

BRAINS AND NOT HEADS WANTED.

The Leader of the House Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, replying to the debate said the one object for which the R. T. C. was to meet was to frame a constitution for India. For that brains were required and not heads. Labour of the Presidency was amply represented at the Conference. More representatives were taken from Bombay because it was the cities that supplied brain. The position of the Government on this question he admitted was very difficult. If the report of the proceedings were sent out they would be ridiculed by one and all for it could not be denied that sharp differences of opinion existed even among themselves. He requested the movers of the motion, and of the amendments not to press matters to vote.

The Government members did not take part in voting.

Dr. Solanki's amendment claiming representation for "Depressed" classes, Muslims, and Christians was carried as a substantive proposition in open voting after which it was taken to a division where it was again carried by 31 to 20 votes. The Leader of the House promised to take the wish of the Council to proper quarters.

GOGATE TAKEN TO HYDERABAD

Further Investigations In Poona Outrage.

POONA, July 24.

It is understood that Gogate, the alleged assailant of the Governor, was removed this afternoon from Poona under strong police guard by Madras Express, probably to Hyderabad, where his brother is a practising doctor presumably in connection with further investigations.

It is understood that the culprit, who smashed the window pane of Government House Car, in which Lady Hotson was sitting soon after the Fergusson College outrage on Wednesday, has not been traced. He is understood to have got a cut in hand. Police are making vigorous inquiries to spot him out.—A. P.

PUDUKOTTAH RIOTS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

TRICHINOPOLY, July 24.

The Pudukottah Durbar have appointed a Committee of Enquiry with Mr. M. Parasivam Pillai, one of the Puisne Judges of the Chief Court, Pudukottah, as President and Mr. G. Krishnaswami Iyer, Retired Dewan Paishkar and another vakil, to go into the causes of rioting that took place on the 15th and to submit a report to the Durbar.

Messrs A. Kuppuswami Iyer and V. Ganapahi Sastrigal and nine others all of whom are lawyers waited in deputation on the Agent to the Governor-General yesterday and had a discussion with him on the subject of the recent riots.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson held a Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Thursday, the 23rd July.

Don't Miss

To-morrow's

SUNDAY CHRONICLE.

It contains highly interesting articles on a variety of subjects. Some of them are:—

(1) Will Britain Lose another Continent? (By Tom Clarke, Editor of the "News Chronicle.")
(2) If Britain does not pay back 729 crores! (By "A Congressman.")
(3) Story of two dethroned Metals. (By Ko Zaye.)
(4) THE "SVADESHI." (By Our Lady Correspondent).
(5) Three pages of Sporting articles and pictures.
(6) London Arisocrats Economising (By An American Journalist).
(7) Two pages devoted to articles of women's interest.
(8) The Glass Industry in India (by J. Samson).
(9) Udaipur—Land of Palaces and Lakes. (By V. B. A.)

Besides, there will be our usual weekly features and illustrations. The second set of the "Head and Tail" Competition appears this week.

JALGAON MERCHANTS' UNDERTAKING.

Not To Import Foreign Cloth.

JALGAON, July 23.

The President of the Jalgaon Taluka Congress Committee in a press note announces that nearly 56 shopkeepers of Jalgaon have given an undertaking to the Congress Committee that they will not bring foreign cloth for sale. Only a few shopkeepers have not given this undertaking.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 24.

Jute shares ruled fairly steady and a moderate number of dealings were reported. In coals trading was on a limited scale and prices showed no material change. In teas rates were well maintained but enquiry was of a restricted nature. In the miscellaneous section both Indian Iron and Steels and Bengal Irons were in favour of buyers while Madan Theatres showed slight improvement. Others were unchanged. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 72-6 small lot, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 99-14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Contributory 230-8 small lots.

Cottons:—Kesoram 2-10.

Coals:—Aldih 3-8, Baraboni annas two, Bengal 265 small lot, Bengal Giridih 1-8 small lot, East Indian 10-8 cum div. Minto 2-9.

Jutes:—Albion pref. 105-8, Alliance ordy. 230 small lot, Anglo-India ordy. 241-8 small lot, Auckland ordy. 169, Craig 1-2, Dalhousie ordy. 350, Hukumchand pref. 93, Howrah 32-11, Kamarhatty ordy. 350, Kankinarrah ordy. 314 small lot, Kelvin pref. 107, Kinnison pref. 100-8, [illegible] ordy. 310 small lot, National 20 small lot, Northbrook 45 small lot, ditto pref. 105, Nuddea 15-12, Reliance 55 small lot, ditto pref. 106.

Miscellaneous:—Tavoy Tin 2-2, Bengal Iron 2, Indian Iron and Steel 3-8, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-12-0, Madan Theatres 2-7.

Teas:—Bishnauth 12, East India 7-12, Killing Valley 9-8, Rajnagar 1-12.

Debentures:—6 per cent. 1925-55 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debentures 98.—A.P.

TRIBUNAL'S ORDERS ONCE AGAIN FLOUTED BY JAIL OFFICIALS

Sukhdevraj Not Yet Removed From "Illegal Confinement."

PIQUANT SITUATION IN LAHORE CASE.

LAHORE, July 24.

A piquant situation has arisen in the supplementary "conspiracy" case in which Sukhdevraj is an accused.

All the six witnesses whose statements were recorded by the Special Tribunal to-day were not cross-examined by Mr. Shamlal, Defence counsel, as he said he had been instructed by Sukdevraj not to do so on the ground that the Superintendent of the Central Jail in which Sukdevraj is confined had failed to carry out the instructions of the Tribunal in not allowing Sukhdevraj to have interviews with the accused in the mail "conspiracy" case and also because 'illegal confinement' of Sukhdevraj had not been removed as directed by the Tribunal.

The President of the Tribunal informed Mr. Shamlal that the Superintendent of the Jail had intimated to the Court that he could not carry out the directions of the Court (Tribunal) as they were contrary to the orders of the Inspector-General of Police.—A.P.

BANGALORE SHOOTING

Unofficial Enquiry Committee Appointed.

BANGALORE, July 23.

A non-official Enquiry Committee was formed at a public meeting of citizens and labourers to inquire into the causes leading to the incidents of Saturday last (18th instant) in the City Mill area and to suggest remedial measures. Mr. C. V. Narasimha Iyengar, Advocate, was elected Chairman of the Committee which is likely to commence examination of witnesses on 24th instant.—A. P. Mail.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NO DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, July 23.

The Prime Minister will probably fly to Berlin on Monday.

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding an opportunity for debate on the international situation, Mr. Snowden, in the absence of the Prime Minister, said that the House would appreciate the delicacy of the present international financial situation. He did not think it would be in the public interest or in the interest of the successful carrying out of the recommendations of the Seven Power Conference that the discussion should take place.

INTERVIEW WITH RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

It is announced that the Foreign Secretary had an interview with M. Sokolnikoff, the Russian Ambassador, to-day, when the Anglo-Soviet debt question was discussed. Mr. Henderson will have another interview with him tomorrow.—B. O. W.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 8)

the main features of the German Constitution helpful. The Teutonic mind soars above the dry materialism of the Anglo-Saxon and the sordid sentimentalism of the Latin races. Nor do the Slavonic effusions provide the harmony and balance in thought so profusely evident in the Teutonic character. A subtle blending of the spiritual aspirations with the mundane movements of the hour brings the Germans nearer to us Indians. It is this instinct that has made them welcome Indians and the warmth of feeling for India is accelerated by their love for Oriental research and culture. The German, by incorporating in the Constitution, the rights of the individual, the life of the community, religious association, provision of education and protection of economic life has created a distinctive document worthy of attention by all lovers of political progress and political philosophy.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL DADAR.

The Gandhi Seva Mandal of Dadar has decided to open Hindi and Spinning classes in six centres in G Ward, a) Dharavi, Delisle Road, Worli, Dadar, Matunga and Mahim. The authorities of the King George School of Dadar have given permission to use their premises for starting the Hindi classes. Application has been made to the Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to allow the use of the school premises.

It is proposed to offer to Mahatmaji, one hundred thousand yards of handspun yarn on the coming Gandhi Jayanti Day.

The Mandal will hold a Khadi Exhibition to-day at the Matunga Fair, being the Ekadashi Day.

"PRATAP" EDITOR ARRESTED

Search For Assailant Of Ram Mehta

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, July 24.

Pt. Bal Krishna Sharma, Editor, "Pratap" and member, All-India Congress Committee and President, Local Youth League, was arrested at the "Pratap Press" today under Section 124-A. He has been sent to gaol. An application for bail is being moved to-day. The prosecution is in connection with some articles in the "Pratap."

ASSAILANT OF RAM. MEHTA.

It is learnt that the police raided the Government High School and Boarding House at Unao to-day and searched for Rajaram Lalim who is alleged to have shot at Rameshchandra Mehta two days back. The police had got scent that he was taking shelter there but he could not be found there. No arrests were made.

Rameshwarprasad Bagla, M.L.A., member, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce who had gone to Geneva, as adviser, International Labour Conference. Returning as walked out. Reaching Cawpore on 26th July by Bombay Mail. Members of the Chamber and other friends are arranging a grand reception.

RETRENCHMENT "AXE" IN THE ARMY.

Sub-Committee On Tour.

CAWNPORE, July 24.

President, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangacharlar, and members of the Army Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee reached Cawnpore yesterday. They held a sitting and inspected Government Harness and Saddlery Factory. They are leaving on Sunday. Mr. Hoon, M.L.A., and Mrs. Hoon are entertaining them at tea at Lahoul Villa. Hon. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohammed Halim is entertaining them at dinner tonight.—A.P.

DEATH--HOW TO PUT IT OFF

If we had it in our power to prevent death altogether we would be supernuman and immortal. But we have it in our power to put off death or wrest life from death as far as we can. We must strive to save, above all, the lives of our children, who are so dear to us.

A nation really marches forward on the feet of its little children. The foundations of national health, longevity and efficiency are actually laid in the first few months of an infant's life. Hence the care of a child forms an important and paramount duty of every parent.

To ensure this paramount duty towards our children, we must, in the first instance, take a warning from the specialists, who declare that the danger that threatens the life of a child is due to the improper and deficient formation of its bones and teeth.

We must then take our cue from the modern scientists, whose latest deductions and discoveries point to VITAMIN D as vitally essential to ward off dangerous conditions in children. Provided we have found something which contains not only VITAMIN D which is considered very necessary to properly build up the child's bone and teeth but also VITAMINS A B and C, as well as the necessary proteins and carbo-hycrates to make the child's muscles firm, its organs sound, its chest full, its legs straight, and its head (brain) fine and well shaped and if we have all these in a concentrated and easily digestible form sweet and palatable to the children's taste, we have hit upon a death resisting nectar, which no child need be afraid to taste. In the apt words of the Medical Profession "BABY'S JUVENOL" is "a Rational Remedy to battle with Infant Mortality in India" and "a true Herbal Tonic, made from potent plants, which must plant health and strength in every babe."

There can be nothing better, nothing safer, nothing simpler than "JUVENOL" to overcome child mortality and to ensure the growth and building up of our great Indian Nation from the cradle onwards. "JUVENOL" is 100 p.c. INDIAN MADE, under the direction of a 100 p.c. QUALIFIED MEDICAL MAN. It has no equal in the East or West in its marvellous properties. IN FACT, IT IS A DOUBLY EFFICIENT TONIC COSTING ONLY HALF AS MUCH as any other medicine not quarter as good. Give it to your child and watch how wonderfully it improves.

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BOMBAY NATIKA Co.
AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE
To-day 5 Shows.

To-day Morning At 10 A. M.
GODDESS OF LOVE
or Prem-Devata
Mr. CHAPEKAR will Sing
Mahatma Gandhi's Song.

TO-DAY AT 3-30 and 6-15 P.M.
YOUNGER GENERATION
or 'Tarun Pidhi'
Featuring Prof- PATANKAR & Mr. CHAPEKAR (Heroine)

TO-NIGHT 2 SHOWS AT 9 P.M. in a single ticket
PREM-DEVATA & MISS 1931
2 Shows In a Single Ticket—Prices Rs. 2, 1-8. Re 1, Ans 12 and 8
Mr Chapekar will Sing Mahatma Gandhi's Vaishnav Song !

SUNDAY 2 SHOWS
AT 3-30 and 6-15 P. M.
YOUNGER GENERATION

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SHORT COVERING AND BUYING ON A Good Weather Reports

Bombay, July 24.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. unsettling factors being favourable weather and covering by shorts. There was scattered buying on the reaction theory. The crop is doing well and fears of uunfavourable weather or weevil damage have not materialized. Normally, a reduction of 10 per cent in the acreage when read with considerable curtailment in the use of fertilizers, one would be inclined to look for a smaller crop. In 1920 and 1927 when the acreage was reduced by 15 per cent, the crops were smaller by 5 million bales. On the same basis an ardent bull will reasonably look for a crop smaller by 3 million bales than last year but unheard favourable weather that we experienced this season is responsible for larger crop estimates which run from 12½ to 13½ million bale crop. There are some who are inclined to look for a bearish Bureau Report on August 8. The demand for cotton manufactured goods has fallen off and a bearish situation is created. At present there is scarcity of sellers as operators await weather developments. The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon weather conditions during the next 30 days after which hedge selling will be an important factor.

The market opened at a decline of 3 to 5 points and during the first hour there was heavy selling pressure influenced by reports of favourable weather. Prices declined 13 points under previous closing level. At the decline there was heavy short covering which hardened prices by 25 points and the market closed at a net rise of 14 points for the near month and 6 points for distant month. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 9.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.01c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points. There was some selling in anticipation of an increase in the Bank rate and also Continental liquidation. Most of the influencos were bearish such as favourable weather, poor trade, easier silver and also increased Bank rate. The market closed quiet at a decline of 12 to 11 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 5.01 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 9 points and Egyptian ring closed at a decline of 18 to 13 points.

The Alexandria market was quiet and prices closed at a loss of 15 to 18 points.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co's views:—

New York, June 25.

This may be an opportune time to mention that we are about to enter the critical period of the growing crop, and therefore after the trade has an idea what the acreage in cultivation is, more interest will undoubtedly be focussed on crop progress. There are concrete indications that cotton has established a bottom, and while sharp setbacks can be frequently expected, it would seem as though the major movement is upward. We expect the trend to continue in that direction at least during the crop growing season, and should the crop meet with adverse conditions and create fears of damage and belief that the yield per acre will average below that of past seasons, enhancement in prices will undoubtedly be greatly accelerated. Confidence appears rather general that those in political power have begun to realize the necessity that constructive measures be put into effect and that the reparations proposal is only the beginning of a more progressive and stable government program and that political expediency in its relation to business is to be discarded by the present administration. The outlook is bright for the solution of pending problems—which should prove of unlimited benefit to the industrial world. Politics and international finances are the major influences dominating cotton at this writing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 9.40+.12 Lower 9.15—.13.

N .Y. December Highest 9.63 (2.44 p.m.) Lowest 9.38 (10-42 a.m.)

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns: Enquiries of a fair and miscellaneous nature continue to be received, but the results are still unsatisfactory. The following are this week's quotations:—

	per lb.
20's Water Bundles	8⅜—9½d.
30's Water Bundles	9¼—11¼d.
40's Mule Bundles	10½—12½d.
Egyptian 60's	15¼—17¼d.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Conference recommend concerted measure for maintaining present credit Germany Bank international settlement invited to form committee to enquire into further credit need and conversion of short date credit into long credits."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool, cable:—

"Ban rate 3 1/2 crop accounts favourable looks lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the folowing cable dated 23rd inst. (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Not very sanguine for any material rise in immediate future; recommend great caution operating. Bear side as critical weather period still before us."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

12-02 p.m.: Liverpool market eased after the opening on Continental selling. Small market.

The Bank of England discount rate has been raised to 3 1/2 p.c.

12-49 p.m.: Between midnight an daylight no precipitation, warm.

5.30 p.m.: Present indications point to favourable Agricultural Bureau Report on 8th August.

Looks as though market may work lower owing to hedge selling commencing with poor trade offtake.

8-30 p.m.: New York market small, professional covering.

Reuter's cable: New York market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being favourable weather and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.29.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 191/ equal 4.34.

Difference 95 pts. equal Rs. 42/

New York May (Close) 10.08 equal 5.04.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 191/ equal 4.34.

Difference 70 pts. equal Rs. 31/.

Liverpool, New York.

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 62, May 51 (American points).

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, July 23.

The Return of the Bank of France for the weeq ending July 22nd gives the total note circulation at 77,954,000,000 francs, a decrease of 232,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 23.	
July	9.13+.14
October	9.38+.10
December	9.60+.07
January	9.71+.06
March	9.90+.07
May	10.08+.09
Middling Spot	9.30+.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York July 23.	
July	9.03+.02
October	9.37+.06
Middling Spot	9.01—

New York July 23.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	9.20
January	9..55
March	9.74
New York. Noon Call.	
October	9.22
January	9.58
March	9.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY. STATISTICS.

New York, July 23. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	July 23. Closing.
July	4.89	4.83—.12
August		4.85—.12
September		4.88—.12
October	4.97	4.91—.12
November		4.94—.12
December		4.98—.12
January	5.07	5.02—.11
February		5.06—.11
March		5.11—.11
April		5.15—.11
May		5.19—.11
June		5.22—.11
July		5.25—.11
Middling Spot		5.01—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 23. Bales.

Estimated Spot Sales	4,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 23.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.13
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.28
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.43
Oomra Good	3.68
Oomra Fully Good	3.83
Oomra Fine	3.98
Bengal Good	3.53
Oomra Fully Good	3.63
Oomra Fine	3.73
Scinde Fully Good	3.63
Scinde Fine	3.73
Scinde Superfine	3.83

Raw Cotton Situation.

—:o:—

INDIAN PRICES UNLIKELY TO FALL.

Bombay, July 23.

Messrs. P. C. Chrystat and Co. have issued the following report:

"In the earlier part of the week under review we had a steady and advancing market on reports of exessive rain in Texas and Oklahoma and fears of boll-weevil damage. During the last two days however the market has been distinctly reactionary and practically all the recovery has been lost. So far no satisfactory terms have been settled by the Conference which has been sitting in London over the German financial position. We have no doubt some suitable arrangement will soon be arrived at, but from what has transpired recently, it is obvious the finances of Germany, not only nationally, but commercially, are in such a poor way that any recovery in trade must be very slow. As Germany is the largest consumer in Europe of raw cotton the outlook is not very hopeful. Meantime the New Crop in America is making quite average progress. Recent weather has opened up the possibility of more boll-weevil damage than looked likely a week or two ago, but should this damage develop it will not become apparent until about the end of next month.

With so many unsettling factors it is not surprising that trade demand has been poor.

We have had a very quiet week in Bombay. There has been a fairly large turnover in the Bazaar in hedge contracts, but most of this has been done by a few speculators. On balance quotations shew little change.

The demand for actual cotton which had been brisk has tapered off considerably. Export enquiry is again poor and local Mills have not been able to book many orders for cloth, although there are indications that a steady cotton market, if we could get it, would lead to good local cloth business.

The Monsoon has been progressing favourably, gut we could now do with a break. We are receiving quite a number of complaints of grassy and weedy fields. It is yet too early to formulate any clear idea of the acreage this season, but from reports so far received we gather there will be little change since last season.

The large business which was done especially in the Far East is now being reflected in our export figures, and the stock in India is steadily declining and is now considerably below the figure at the corresponding date last year. The balance of supply in India is comparatively small so that should the decline in America continue prices here are unlikely to fall to the same extent.

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Time 5-45 to 7-45 P.M. (S.T.)
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A guaranteed cure for eye troubles—Ophthalmia (Conjuctivitis), ulcers, inflammations, stys, etc., in adults, Pink Eyes in Infants, and watering and mattering eyes in old people—is
ANKHI-KHOOSH EYE DROP
Absolutely Harmless — Never Fails.
Its constant use will prevent all eye-troubles. A BOON for Students, Travellers, Motorists, Cinema-goers, Actors and those working in Mills, Factories, Docks, Railways, etc., in dust, heat and light.
Obtainable at Chemists, Opticians and Stores.
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES Co.,
4, Queens Road, Fort, Bombay.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

... ... MOSTLY BUDLI BUSINESS. .....

Why Imperial Bank Shares Decline.

Bombay, July 24.

The Share market opened at about unchanged rates. There was very little fresh business and most the business put through was Badli. Bulls are carrying a fair amount of long interest in Bombay Dyeing, Fazal, Burma and Tata Steel ordinary shares. In other speculative shares there is a small open interest. Prices fluctuated within a narrow sange Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 688/12 Fazal at Rs. 352/8, Bombay Burma at Rs. 378/2 and Tata Steel ordinary share closed at Rs. 22/12.

Imperial Bank shares closed at Rs. 912/8 and partly paid at

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 24.

Bombay Dyeing 688,87,90,88.
Century 238
Colaba 94
Crescent 60
Fazul 350,54,52
Indore 343
Madhowji N 15
Nagpur 350,51,50
New Great 133,35
Pearl 216,17
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 272
Burma 376,78
Hydro 109-11
Tram 104-1,103-12
Deff. 285
Ord. 22-6,14,12.
Bundi 13
Indian 152
Katni Ord. 161-14
Alcock 211-4

Rs. 223/12. In this connection Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons in their report dated 17th inst. State as under:—

Imperial Bank of India has declared a divided of 12 p.c. per annum free of income tax for the half year ended June 30. This reduction of 4 p.c. from the standard dividend of 6 p.c. which prevailed in the past for a long time, had a very depressing effect on the market. The Bank made for the half year ended 30th June 1931 a net profit of Rs. 54,53,900 (excluding Rs. 12,56,100 brought forward from 31st December 1930) compared to Rs. 65,58,996 (excluding the carry over of Rs. 15,26,212) in the corresponding period of last year. The payment of the dividend will absorb Rs. 33,75,000, while Rs. 2 1/2 lacs are to be transferred to the Reserve Fund and an equal sum to the Pension Funds, and Rs. 28,34,200 are to be carried forward. It will be seen that the Pensions Funds have been taking up practically every year a big sum equalling the amount taken to the Reserve Fund. Last year whilst commenting on the report then issued we referred to the necessity of carrying out retrenchments in management expenses and in other directions, and gave expression to a belief widely prevalent that unless this was done the Bank would in future be hardly able to maintain its standard dividend of 16 per cent. In 1930 the gross profits of the Bank amounted to Rs. 277 lakhs for the whole year out of which the establishment charges took up about Rs. 130 lacs and other expenditure came up to about Rs. 45 lacs. These are very heavy items indeed!

MILLS.

Bombay, July 24.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	688-12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	1.35
100 Century	238-12
500 Central India P.	430
100 Central India	350
100 Colaba	94-6
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	60
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	352-8
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103.2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	343-12
250 Jamshed	3.0
50 Kasturchand	8-8
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	128-12
250 Laxmi	820
100 Madhowji	15
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	135
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	118-12
250 Pearl	217-8
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1590
250 Simplex	63-12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	272-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1305
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-15
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	912-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	223-12
100-50 India	81
5 Union	3.2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	152-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	100.4
40 Katni Df.	637-8
100 Katni	161-14
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	153-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	7
15 New India	16-8
200-100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	6-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	545
50 Bombay Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram	103-12
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-3
100 Tata Hydro	109-11
1000 Tata Power P.	1100
1000 Tata Power	395

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	810
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	43-12
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	555

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30 Tata Steel D	225
75 Tata Steel	22-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	211-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	183-12
50 Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
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50 Bom. Burma New	133-12
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October	7.39
November	7.49
January	7.68
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May	7.99
F.G.F., Spot	7.35

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	£
Total Bullion	150,000,000
Public Deposits	16,400,000
Other Deposits	92,900,000
Government Securities	34,400,000
Other Securities	39,100, 000
Notes and Coin	53,900,000
Notes in Circulation	356,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	49.34 p. c.

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What the People Say

RETRENCHMENT IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of India as decided in the March sessions of the Legislative Assembly, is divided into several sub-committees. The Sub-Committee appointed for the Posts and Telegraphs Departments, has recently notified through the press that they will welcome suggestions from members of the Public Bodies or individual members of the public. Indeed, this is a good gesture but, the purpose for which the Sub-Committee is set at work, is purely departmental, and either the public bodies or individual members of public are likely to know little of their inside working except what glimpses they might get through the press or through committee reports if any. As such, we may ask whether the suggestion made by committees or bodies appointed for similar purpose in bygone years, would be taken into consideration now, if they have not been reduced to action before. We remember the Inchcape Committee appointed in the year 1921-1922 have made several suggestions for reduction of expenditure in the post and telegraph departments, and it is worthwhile to know to what extent they have been put into action.

In handling departments of such magnitude as the posts and telegraphs, it is but possible that deficits may have to be faced some times or the other. but it seems, the Government invariably finds the only way to overcome their difficulties by enhancement in charges to the public, and curtailment in their facilities. We quote some examples below.

1. Prior to some years the charges for inland telegrams were As. 6 for 12 words. They were doubled and fixed at As. 12.

2. In 1921-22 the postal rates on post cards and covers were doubled and fixed at half an anna and one anna per post card and per envelope respectively.

3. From March 31 the postal charges for a service envelope have again been increased by pie 1. Though the increase in rate appears too small, it increases government revenue by thousands.

4. The rates of inland parcel post, were, some years before, As. 2 per lb. later they were raised to As. 3 per lb., and now since the last month, they have been fixed at As. 4 per lb.

5. Charges are now levied on redirection of parcels.

6. Demurage is now charged at As. 2 per day for detention caused to V. P. articles, at the office of the delivery.

7. A number of deliveries at vaious places have been curtailed.

8. Branch post offices at some places have been abolished.

We have also some interesting facts and figures to quote here, picked up from a journal recently published.

1. Between 1913-14 and 1929-30 the mileage of Government telegraph lines was increased by 25 per cent. The number of officers controlling the lines. was raised during the same period by 275 per cent.?

2. The telegraph and telephone lines run together, but their officers are maintained separately, and this causes wastage of a considerable amount of money.

3. The number of departmental telegraph offices in the year 1913-14 was 249. In the year 1929-30 it came down to 108 probably due to expansion of telephone system and conversion of departmental telegraph offices into combined posts and telegraph offices. However the number of gazetted officers rose in the telegraph traffic and telegraph engineering from 46 to 101 in the former and from 43 to 159 in the latter.

There are some other figures too but we do not wish to go into their details here. Unless the top heaviness of the Government Departments is effectively brought down, there could be no real curtailment of expenditure by putting the retrenchment axe on the poor clerks and chaprasis, as rightly pointed out by an M.L.A. during the last Assembly sessions.

The attitude of the Government in increasing the postal charges at such a critical stage, affects the expansion of trade which is already under high depression. This attitude has been rightly challenged by the Shroff association, and other business associations must also awake to express their views at the proper time.—Yours, etc.,

'ONE INTERESTED'.

16th July, 1931.

BOMBAY DOCTORS' MEETING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your report of the meeting of the Bombay Medical Union appearing in to-day's issue I am reported to have stated that the Government has stopped the grant given to the Poona Sevasadan Society for the training of Indian nurses.

I did not say that the grant was stopped altogether. I stated that it was reduced (by about 20 per cent. Kindly give publicity to this correction at an early date and oblige.—Yours etc.,

H. V. TILAK.

RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS.

What About "Semi-Permanent" Staff?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Railway Board in their latest communique stated that retrenchment on the state-managed Railways would be suspended upto 31st October. 1931 except in the following cases:—(1) Men already under notice. (2) 300 and 800 employees of M. S. M. and S. I. Railways respectively. (3) "Staff engaged for purely temporary purposes, whose services must necessarily terminate on the completion of the work for which they have been employed." In addition to this class of temporary staff, engaged for particular work and whose salary is met out of the funds provided for the work on which they are engaged (capital), there is in Railways a large number of another class of Temporary Staff not engaged for any specific work (just as the permanent staff) and whose salary is charged to Revenue like that of the Permanent staff. Though it is quite clear and simple that this temporary staff—(I am told often called semi-permanent)—cannot with any stretch of imagination be brought within the category of that temporary staff meant by the Railway Board in their agreement; yet it has now transpired that Railway Administrations have been retrenching all the temporary staff without any distinction, which is evidently in contravention with the Agreement between the Board and the Federation, as the difference between these two classes of the temporary staff is vast as already explained above.

Through your valuable paper I request Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and V. V. Giri, the President and the General Secretary respectively of the Federation to issue immediately a statement to the Press, making it quite clear whether the temporary staff, not engaged for any specific work and whose salary is charged to Revenue, come within the purview of the clause of the agreement by which temporary men engaged for particular work should go at the completion of the work. A timely statement will go a great way towards justice and fairplay and many a man will be saved.—Yours, etc.,

"INQUISITIVE."

Bombay, July 19.

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos to the notice given by Dr. Viegas for a resolution on the question of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., charging a very high tate I quote below a relevant paragraph from the annual report of the Department of Industries for 1924-25. Mr. F. E. Bharucha the then Director of Industris wrote:

"Bombay with its huge schemes of supplying hydro electric energy ought to be able to supply cheap power to small industrial factories; but the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld. charge 2 annas per unit for installations of from 5 to 10 brake horse power while the rate charged by Messrs. Tata Sons Ld. for supplying electrical energy to large cotton mills from their several hydro electric works range from .5 to .9 of an anna per unit. It appears that the Tramway Co. now purchase electrical energy in bulk from Tata Sons Ld. at a very low rate of .425 anna and after using a large quantity in their own work sell the surplus to small industrial concerns at a rate varying from 1.5 anna to 2 annas per unit. Of course the Tramways Company use their own transformers and mains, etc., for distributing the power, and they are therefore entitled to a reasonable profit on their retail business; but it is for consideration if the rate of retail supply charged by the Company could not be reduced so as to help the small industries."

The above critisism equally applies to the rate charged by Tramways Company for electric light, but the Department of Industries had nothing to do with lighting question.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

HINDU CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is necessary to draw attention to some customs of Hindus that are hardly suited to modern times. Social reformers are adopting new theories in marriage and other religious customs. but they are still backward as regards their funeral rites. Do they not think it necessary to effect the change in their way of carrying dead-body on the shoulders of four. If they engage a small car to carry the mody to the funeral ground and decorate it in a more attractive way, would it be against Hindu religion, and would it hurt the feelings of persons who call themselves orthodox? Why should not the attention of social reformers turn to this.—Yours, etc.,

P. S. DORDE.

GUJARAT AS A SEPARATE PROVINCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Dadubhai Amin's suggestion that Gujarat should be constituted as a separate province need not come as a surprise to the public. Such a demand is perfectly legitimate in view of the fact that our future constitution is to be federal. That the mind of young Gujarat is working towards the same ideal will be clear from a casual reading of leading Gujarati papers and journals like the "Gujarati," the "Prajabandhu," the "Navajivan," the "Saurashtra" and the "Vasant," the "Prasthana" the "Kaumudi", etc. The writings of the late Mr. Ranjitram Vavabhai and of Mr .K. M. Munshi have prepared the ground for it. Again, the people of almost all States in the province will be only too glad to see the idea worked out in practice, for it will certainly result in the betterment of their economic condition and in the improvement of their political status.

The people and princes of Kathiawar and even of Cuchch may be invited to a accept the scheme. But that raises graver issues, which I need not emphasize in this letter in details.

Perhaps it is scarcely known by the public that the Government of India Act provides for the creation of a sub-province or a separate province under a deputy governor. Section 52A (1) of the Act runs as follows:—

"The Governor-General in Council may, after obtaining an expression of opinion from the local Government and local legislature affected, by notification, with the sanction of His Majesty previously signified by the Secretary of State in Council, constitute a new Governor's province or place part of a Governor's province under the administration of Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, and may in any such case apply, with such modifications as appear necessary or desirable, all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Governor's provinces ..... to any such new province or part of a province".

The Joint Committee had the following remarks to make on this question:—

"Any clear request made by a majority of the members of a legislative council representing a distinctive racial or linguistic territorial unit for its constitution as a sub-province or a separate province should be taken as a "prima facie" case on the strength of which a Commission of inquiry might be appointed by the Secretary of State, and it should not be a bar to the appointment of such a Commission of inquiry that the majority of the legislative council of the province in question is opposed to the request of the minority representing such a distinctive territorial unit."—Yours, etc.,

K. H. KAMDAR,
Professor of History, etc.,
The College, Baroda.

Baroda, July 20.

ANDHRA NILAYAM, PAREL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to the appeal made for funds to the above institution in your yesterday's paper, I shall thank the revivors and reorganisors of the Nilayam to let me know whether the Nilayam is a public property or a private property, as hitherto some persons were claiming the same as their own property. It will be a wild-goose chase to try to reorganise the same and raise funds for the upkeep of it, if the controversy above referred to is not settled. I think it much better if the re-organisers satisfy the public on this point, before they collect funds.—Yours, etc.

'AN ANDHRA".

Bombay, July 21.

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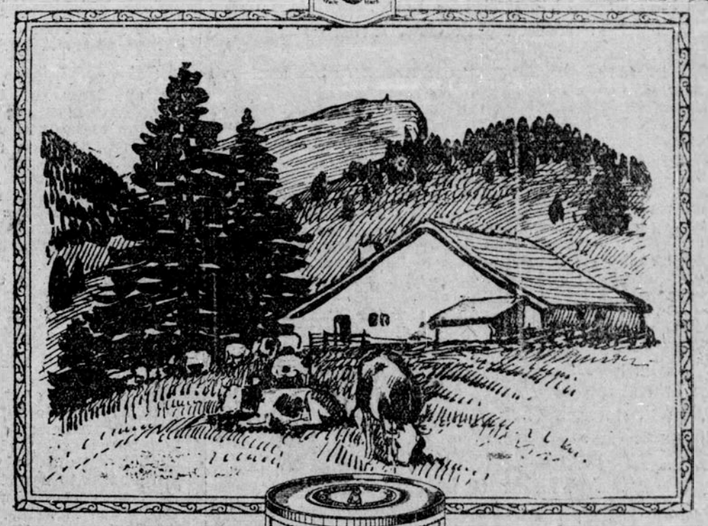

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TO POPULARISE KHADDAR

Vigorous Propaganda In KATHIAWAR

PORBANDER, July 20.

(From Our Correspondent)

Khadi propaganda is going on well in Kathiawar Khadi Board, which was established under the presidentship of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, is doing work in right earnest. Chital, Amreli, Bagasra, Lathi and Halrad are the important centres of Khaddar, and the productive capacity of Amreli, Bagasra, Halrad is very good. Dhrangadhra, Porbander, Bhavnagar, Jetpur and Rajkot are important centres for the sale of Khaddar. The organisers have begun their work of increasing the produce of Khaddar in different places of Kathiawar. A plan is under discussion to sell very costly Khaddar cloth amongst the princes, the bhayats and the rich. After the arrival of Sjt. Manilal Kothari, a vigorous campaign will be launched to popularise Khaddar in Kathiawar.

In pursuance of the decision of the Jamnagar Ports Boycott Committee merchants of Bhavnagar, Wadhwan City, Dhrangadhra, Limbdi and other places have taken pledges to boycott goods coming from ports of Jamnagar. The Committee is gathering information and the president is going to tour certain places of Kathiawar to make the programme effective. Special emphasis is laid on sugar, match and silver coming from Jamnagar Ports.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The organisers of Kathiawar, who met at Wadhwan City dicussed about the venue of Kathiawar Political Conference. Sjt. Manekchand Nanji of Dhrangadhra told the workers that Dhrangadhra might be given a chance to hold the session. Amreli is eagar to invite Kathiawar Youth Conference. Wadhanwan City is also a likely centre. In order to solve the social, economic and political problems of Kathiawar and to unite the different scattered leagues and associations, there is an urgent need of a session of Kathiawar Political Conference.

Vanod Talukdar's recent activities have made the public discontented. The Agency authorities must intervene and settle matters early.

BERAR EXECUTIVE AND TRUCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, July 21.

Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee sends the following information for publication:—

"The meeting of the Executive Body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held at Amroti on the part of the Congress Office. Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary of the Berar P.C.C. put forth before the meeting the various complaints which he received from the different quarters of Berar regarding violation of true on the part of the Government officials.

The meeting discussed the situation thoroughly and appointed a committee of Messrs. S. V. Gokhale and Dr. Bhojraj of Amraoti to do every needful thing in getting the wrongs redressed. It was however decided that before the matter is discussed by the Committee; the District Congress Officials should once take the chance of approaching the local Government officials in this respect; and if their efforts shall prove futile then the Committee mentioned above should take the matter into its hands and should approach the provincial Government for the case."

BERAR NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY GOING STRONG.

AMRAOTI, July 21.

Mr. Abbasali, Secretary of the National Muslim Party, Berar, has issued the following statement:—

"The Alburhan of Akola dated the 17th July has published a note to the ecect that the Nationalist Muslim Party of Khamgaon has been abolished, as all the members, except the "Three Brothers" have tendered their resignations. This stotement is false. It is intended to mislead the Muslim public of Berar and that too on the occasion of Maulana Shaukat Ali's visit to our province. This is an attempt of the opponents not to suffer the party to lead opposition against the socalled Berar All-Parties Muslim Conference at Ellichpur, by the end of this month under the Presidentship of Mr. Shaukat Ali.

It is further to be informed that the socalled Berar All-Parties Muslim Conference is no more than a farce. We invite all Nationalist Muslims of Berar to master strong at Ellichpur during the conference which is to meet on 27th, 28th and 29th July."

LIQUOR AUCTION SALES AND CONGRESS

WANTED DEFINITE LEAD.

"Do Propaganda," Says R. Chari.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, July 22.

Action sales of liquor shops licenses in South Kanara District commence on August 1 at Mangalore. Taluka Congress Committees which have been carrying on picketing of liquor shops and which intended to picket the auctions also have been surprised by the recent declaration of the Excise Commissioner Madras, that auction sales do not come within the purview of Gandhi-Irwin Pact and that, therefore, no picketing of these auctions will be allowed and that District Collectors have been requested to take the necessary steps to prevent obstruction at auctions.

A VIOLATION.

Instructions are awaited from Gandhiji and the executive of the All-India Congress Committee as to what should be done by the local committees in view of this declaration. Local Congress leaders are of the opinion that the Excise Commissioner's new interpretation of the provisions of Delhi Pact clearly violates the spirit, if not the letter of the Pact.

As auction sales are fast approaching in Mangalore, it is urgently necessary that the Congress Executive should issue precise instructions by end of this month.

District Committees all over Madras Presidency are in a similar predicament. Sjt. Rajagopalchari writes that the question is under correspondence with the Government. Meanwhile he advises doing vigorous propaganda and issuing warnings to intending bidders.

500 Christians Converted To Hinduism.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, July 21.

Mr. P. J. Joshi, the Amraoti Hindu Sabha propagandist, has again taken up shudhi movement in right earnest since he has come out of the Jail. He has, with the help of his colleagues, been able to convert 500 Christians into Hinduism. These convertions have chiefly taken place in the Daryapur and Ellichpur Tahasils which are the centres of the missionaries. About 90 villages have participated into this convertion. There are men, women, children and some families also in the converted persons.

U. P. TRADE UNION CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Organising Committee of the 2nd U.P. Trade Union Conference took place on the 15th instant under the presidentship of Sjt. Hari Har Nath Shastri, President of the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabho.

At the outset the Organising Committee constituted itself into the Reception Committee.

The Reception Committee decided to hold the Conference on the 15th and 16th of August. The R. C. Elected Mr. Brajesh Singh as the Chairman and Mr. J. K. Banerji as the General Secretary of the Reception Committee.

The R. C. resolved to recommend the following names for Presidentship:—

Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru Hari Har Nath Shastri, R. V. Dhulekar.

It also resolved to ask the different unions to send their recommendation for the presidentship by the 25th of this month.

The R. C. dissolve after laying down the membership fees for the R. C. and fixing the rates for the visitor's tickets.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

For Week Ending July 18

The total mortality 491 was 62 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registred was 19.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 29th week of 1930 when the mortality was 547 and death rate 21.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 543 and death rate 21.3.

Out of the total deaths 171 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera caused 11 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 6 deaths during the week. Smallpox caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 455 and compares favourably with that for the 29th week of 1930.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

List Of Successful Candidates

The following students of the Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in the 1931 Indian Institute of Bankers Examination have been declared successful. From details given below, it would be noticed that "eight students" have completed Part I examination, "six have completed" part II and "127 passes" have been secured in subjects examination by the scholars of this College. These cover "four Distinctions." The following students have completed Part II and are eligible for the Indian Institute of Bankers Diploma "Cer. A. I. I. B."

(1) Pangal Sarvottam Nayak, (2) Rustom Cawasha Mehta, (3) Gordhandas Narottamdas Merchant, (4) Narayan Janardhan Nageshkar, (5) Shanker Narayan Laul, and (6) Adi Savaksha Nariman.

The following students have completed "Part I examination":

(1) Sahibsing Thakurdas Hiranandani, (2) Adaikalam Francis Maduram, (3) Harbane Lall Mehna, (4) Sorabji Shavaksha Pochkhanawalla, (5) Mahommed Abdul Rehman, (6) Ambalal Maneklal Shah, (7) Tirunillai Ramechwariyer Sivaram, (8) Sumanlal Nagindas Talati.

The following is the list of Parses in subjects mentioned below:—

BANKING LAW & PRACTICE, PART I.

K. B. Venkatarama Iyer, Sumanlal N. Talati, George E. Clarkson, Dattatraya K. Patankar, Prithi Nath Chadhha, M. G. Vyavaharkar, Devarao S. Kundaji, Girdharlal K. Patadia, S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Manilal D. Parekh, A. Francis Maduram, C. S. Sethumadhavarao.

ECONOMICS, PART I.

L. T. Thuraisingam, Sumanlal N. Talati, Rustom N. Kias, George E. Clarkson, Bhasker P. Shende, Dattatraya K. Patankar, William S. Eagle, K. L. Mohanrao, Devarao S. Kundaji, Girdharlal K. Patadia, K. Janardhan Nayar, S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Manilal D Parikh, A. Francis Maduram, C. S. Sethumadhavarao.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, PART I.

Bomah K. Shroff, A. C. Gopalsunderam, Sumanlal N. Talati, George E. Clarkson, Ambalal M. Shah, Bhasker P. Shende, William S. Wagle, M. G. Vyavaharkar, Devarao S. Kundaji, S. Ramaswamy Iyer, S. S. Pochkhanawala, M. A. Quadeem, M. A. Rahmin, C. S. Sethumadhavarao, T. R. Shivram, R. R. Vaidya.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY, PART I.

A. C. Gopalsunderam, Sumanlal N. Talati, Babubhai N. Shah, Rustom N. Kias, George E. Clarkson, Bhasker P. Shende, Dattatraya K. Patankar, Prithi Nath Chadhha, William S. Eagle, Devarao S. Kundaji, K. Janardhan Nayar, N. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. M. Kolasker, Moses Judah Peres, M. A. Rahiman.

ELEMENTARY ACCOUNTS AND ARITHMETIC, PART I.

A. C. Gopalsunderam, K. V. Venkatarama Iyer, Sumanlal N. Talati, Rustom N. Kias, Bhasker P. Shende, William S. Eagle, Kantilal S. Mehta, Girdharlal K. Patadia, Manilal D. Parikh, Adi Shavaksha Nariman, Kantilal U. Shukla, Chandrakaran G. Pillai, Babubhai A. Karak, A. Francis Madram, T. R. Shivraman.

BANKING LAW & PRACTICE, PART II.

P. S. Nayak, A. S. Nariman, V. A. Vaidya, G. N. Merchant, K. S. Chaturvedi.

ECONOMICS, PART II.

P. S. Nayak, G. N. Merchant, L. J. Fetnig, J. D. Veliath, A. J. Fernandez, B. A. Karak, B. S. Parekh, N. Natesh Iyer, M. A. Quadeem, M. A. Rahmin, T. R. Shivraman.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, PART II.

P. S. Nayak (Distinction), G. N. Merchant, A. M. Shah, M. S. Banker, L. J. Fertnig, A. S. Nariman, R. P. Patwardhan, J. D. Veliath, K. S. Chaturvedi (Distinction), A. J. Fernandez, B. A. Karak, M. H. Matbar, N. Natesh Iyer, M. A. Rahiman, T. R. Shivraman.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, PART II.

P. S. Nayak, L. J. Fertnig (Distinction), J. D. Veliath, A. J. Fernandez, G. N. Merchant, R. P. Patwardhan, K. S. Chaturvedi, A. Francis Maduram.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY, PART II.

P. S. Nayak, G. N. Merchant, L. J. Fertnig, A. S. Nariman, J. D. Veliath, S. T. Hiranandani, B. S. Parekh, N. Natesh Iyer, M. A. Quadeem.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION, PART II.

P. S. Nayak (Distinction), G. N. Merchant, A. S. Nariman, J. D. Veliath, B. S. Parekh, M. A. Rahiman.

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END OF SUPERSTITION.

The New Spain.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Editor of the "Times of India," decorates the columns of his paper from time to time, with some remarkable contributions from a German Roman Catholic. In his latest article about the recent developments in Spain, he accuses the new Republican Government of "declaring war upon Christianity". We read:—"The party now in power has definitely joined combat with the Church". The Republicans are accused of the "suppression of all religious instruction".

In the same breath he tells us, all that the new Government has done, is to "withdraw all privileges and peculiar recognition from the Catholic Church". The Government is also accused of the appalling crime of "having given equal rights and liberties to all other creeds: They have, in a word, declared war upon Christianity". The writer doubts "the wisdom and morality of such measures, especially in a country with the past history and present illiteracy of Spain", and so forth.

Now, it is reasonable to suppose that the Editor of the "Times of India" and some of his readers are familiar with "past history of Spain". I turn over the pages of a standard work of reference, and I find,—these wordss "The atrocities committed by the Spanish pioneers in America have long been a subject of shame to all white peoples. The American Indians do not easily withstand diseases not endemic, and countless natives succumbed to plagues introduced by the Europeans. Fire water (alcohol) had fatal effects on the constitution of the aboriginals. Whole tribes were thus exterminated, and the great percentage of those who survived the great civilizatoin that had reached a high level in their free days, was completely destroyed and lapsed into savagery."

Cortez witnessed the highest level of civilization and advancement among the Indians. He and his Spanish troops we read: "massacred whole tribes, to glut the Spanish greed for wealth". We also read that "the rich gold ornaments and jewels of the Peruvians proved as attractive to Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru". His atrocities did not fail to equal those of Cortez; as late as the 19th century compassion was taken on the miserable remnant of a great people which had survived European cruelty and European disease, but we read that: "the reservation system was, as destructive as the former cruelty". All these Spanish "pioneers" were devout, orthodox Catholics.

The "Times of India" informs us that the new Spanish Government "contemplate an atheistical 'laicised' Spain". Nothing could be more untrue, and the Editor knows it. But I look at Spain over the long dark past, and what do I see? I see Churches and Cathedrals and priests, and many altars on which were sacrificed the liberties of men. I look, and I see the Cathedrals of the orthodox, the huts of poor peasants, the rich robes of priests, and the rags of honest men. I see countless dungeons filled with the noblest and the best. I see exiles, wanderers, outcasts, millions of martyrs, widows and orphans. I see the cunning instruments of torture, and I hear the shrieks and sobs, and moans of the dead. I see the dungeon's gloom. I hear the clank of chains. I see the faggot's flames, the scorched and blackened face, the writhing limbs. I hear the jeers and scoffs of pious fiends. I see the victim on the rack, I hear the tendons as they break. I see a world beneath the feet of priests and liberty in chains.

I turn to the East and look again. I look forward to this great and glorious land of India, with her great thinkers, scientists, philosophers, poets and statesmen coming to the deliverance of the West. The first pale light shed by the herald star gives promise of another dawn. We have seen from the ashes, blood, and tears, the heroes leap to bless the future and avenge the past. We have seen a world at war after 2,000 years of orthodoxy, Christianity, and capitalism and in the storm and chaos of the deadly strife, thrones have crumbled, altars fallen, chains broken, creeds changed. I look again but well towards the future. A new religion will shed its glory on mankind. It is the gospel of "this" world, the religion of the body, of the heart and of the brain; the evangel of health and of peace and of joy. I look forward to a world at peace, where labour reaps its true reward, a world without priests and passions, without brothels and workhouses; a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where millions of poor girls, trying to win bread with the needle, (the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"), are not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, or suicide of shame. Let us walk on the broad road that leads to health and happiness and not on the narrow way, over the desert of superstition!—Yours, etc.,

J. D. J.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR

(Continued from page 4.)

furnish our navy with a fortified coaling and re-fitting station on a main line of imperial communication, and would thus form a naval base for defending communications in the East. England has indeed admitted her interests in this respect by bearing a share of the cost of fortification and armaments of Aden, and it may be urged that she is equally interested in the maintenance of an adequate garrison. Then, further, politicaly Aden derives a considerable part of its importance not from the consideration of Indian interests, but from its relation to the general foreign policy of the Empire.

("Indian Expenditure Commission", 1895, Vol. III, pp. 74-75).

The figures show that the trade to other parts of the East and Australia was about thirty million pounds more than the trade to India.

Gibralter and Malta are the two other posts which guard the trade interests of Great Britain, both of which posts are maintained by Great Britain at her own cost. There seems to be no reason nor any element of justice or equity in the claim of Great Britain to impose on India the whole cost of maintaining the third post, viz., Aden. We submit that the cost paid by India in connection with Aden, from the time that the post was occupied by Great Britain upto date, should be borne by Great Britain. We are not in a position, having regard to the materials at present in our possession, to calculate the total amount paid by India towards such cost, but we have no doubt that there should be no difficulty in ascertaining the same hereafter.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.

The Persian Mission was established in 1810 and was maintained till 1823 at the charge of Great Britain. From 1823 to 1831 it was maintained wholly out of Indian funds. In 1835, it was re-transferred to the British Foreign Office, but India was made to contribute £12,000 a year towards its maintenance from 1835 to 1859. In 1859 it was re-transferred to the Government of India, for one year and Great Britain contributed £3,000 towards the costs of its maintenance which then amounted to £15,000 a year. In 1860, the mission was again taken over by the British Foreign Office and India contributed £12,000 a year towards its maintenance upto the year 1880. From the year 1880, India's contribution was reduced to £10,000 a year which amount was paid upto the year 1890 when it was reduced to £7,000 a year. ("Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895," Vol. IV, p. 92 para 242)). In 1899, the Welby Commission recommended that the charge on India for the diplomatic service in Persia should be reduced. It was so reduced and was finally abolished in 1905. ("Financial Developments in Modern India, C. N. Vakil, p. 316".)

We submit that the charges paid by India towards the maintenance of the Persian Mission from their very commencement should be refunded by Great Britain to India. One fails to find any just ground for imposing such a charge on India. The maintenance of the Mission was an imperial question. It would seem that the money was claimed from India on the ground of her interest in Persia; but what special interest India had in Persia, apart from the interest of Great Britain or any of her colonies and dependencies, does not appear to have been precisely stated anywhere. In reference to this and similar other charges imposed upon India, the Welby Commission Report says:—

"The countries in which the diplomatic and administrative charges arise extend from Arabia to China, and there is no doubt of the interest of India in many question of policy connected with them; but it must be admitted that the imposition upon India of contributions towards the cost of these services connected with these places has no parallel in our relations with other colonies and dependencies. Canada is extremely interested in our diplomatic relations with the United States, very many, and probably the most important of the questions arising between us and States have their origin in Canada; but no contribution has ever been made by Canada towards the cost of the Embassy of Washington."

("Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895," Vol. IV, P. 91, para 235) The total of the amount levied from India on this account would be difficult to ascertain in rupees as the payments were made at varying rates of exchange; but the amount roughly calculated from material available to us total about nine hundred thousand pounds.

(To Be Continued.)

GOVERNMENT APOLOGIA AND PROHIBITION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Chapter IV of "India in 1929-30," entitled "Agriculture and Industry," the Government apologists have published some 'dope' for the consumption of the outside world in respect of the various factors which contribute to the appalling poverty of the vast majority of the Indian population. The authors say, inter alia, that "however prudent and thrifty the Indian small-holder may be, he has, as a rule, the utmost difficulty in keeping out of debt since the resources on which he can fall back in bad seasons are meagre in the extreme and at the best of times he has to wait several months for a return for his labour and expenditure." It is not my intention here to elaborate the various deterrent factors which a cultivator has to face in order to be able to lead a life sustained by at least one square meal per day. Nor need the havoc played by the Government Exchange policy in putting an embargo on the meagre resources of the country by the introduction and deliberate upkeep of the "statutory ratio,' be laboured upon at the present juncture. Nevertheless, there has been one grave omission by the compilers of the above publication concerning the growing poverty of our rural masses. No mention, for instance, is made about the drink evil which plays no insignificant part in the acccentuation of the poverty of the masses. One can understand this omission when it is considered that the Government are able to get a tainted revenue at the cost of the ruination from drink of the poverty-stricken mass. It cannot have been beyond the comprehension of the authors of the book that many a family of the cultivators go without food for days together, this condition eventuating from the fact that the earning peasant or worker is eddicted to the drink evil and spends away a good portion, and most often the whole, of his meagre earnings to satisfy his yearning. They know as well that besides jeopardising many innocent families amongst the peasantry, the liquor injures the health of the drinker and finally makes him a physical wreck. We are told further, as if to add insult to injury, that "of late something has been done to release him (the peasant) from this state of constant indebtedness, but the process is one of immense complexity and cannot be expected to show rapid results." If there were an atom of genuine interest on the part of the Government to 'release him from this state of constant indebtedness, one would have expected that the easiest method was of foregoing the tainted revenue by forthwith closing down all liquor shops of the country. The starving families would, in this happy event, have looked upon the Government as their benefactors, and the Government would have proved its own 'raison d'etre.' But alas! the desire of the Government respecting the 'release' of the peasantry "from this state of constant indebtedness" synchronizes with the granting of more licenses for opening new liquor shops in the country!

In view of the utter disregard to this important ill in the economic life of the country, the Congress should seriously consider about the desirability of launching a more widespread campaign of peaceful picketing of liquor shops chiefly in the rural areas. It is gratifying to note that active work in this direction has already been taken on hand by the Congress organization. The economic significance of Prohibition as preached by Mahatma Gandhi cannot be enough emphasized. Only through Prohibition can the country materially advance in its economic situation.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, July 23. "FAIR-DEALING."

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INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

—:o:—

FIELDS FOR IMMEDIATE RECRUITMENT.

(BY V. K. JOSHI.)

The Indian Sandhurst Committee is working at Simla and considering the scheme of future enlistment of officers for the Indian Army. The attention of the Committee appears to be chiefly centred round the establishment of one or more training academies for the prospective officers. It would necessarily take some years gefore any such academy is founded in India and the first batch of students comes out of it to take over actual command in the Army. The object of this article is to suggest to the Committee and to those who are interested in the question of the Indianization of the Army a few fields from which immediate and direct recruitment of officers for our Army can be made even before the establishment of a Military Academy in India, and in addition to it after its foundation.

Apart from the Indian Sandhurst College that may hereafter come into being, the "University Corps", the "Army in India Reserve of Officers," the "Indian Territorial Force" etc. can be regarded as solid Training and Recruiting grounds for officers of the Indianized Army. It would, of course, be necessary to make special efforts to raise the standard of training given to these formations to make them more useful from this point of view. The object of this article is also to show how this can best be done.

THE UNIVERSITY CORPS.

The University Corps of the Indian Territorial Force were started in 1920 after the disbandment of the old Indian Defence Force raised during the Great War. Since then thousands of students, of all castes and communities, have undergone a full course of the U. T. C. training. There is however absolutely no field for ambition to the students who take training in the U. T. Corps. Students join the Corps, and most of them stick up till they leave colleges, because there is in them an innate and intense desire to get military training. Some of them even stake their studies and academic scholarships for the sake of their U. T. C. career, which however in no way helps them to get even a living in their after-life. Most of the U. T. C. men crave for an army career, and would jump at any such chance that may happen to be thrown open to them. If the officers of the Indian army are chosn from amongst the smart and efficient men of the U. T. C., the Indian army, being officered by well-educated, well-bred, intelligent and capable men, would be much more efficient even then now. Along with the advance of scientific means of defence and destruction it is becoming more and more necessary each day that the army should have well-educated and intelligent officers who can study and understand each step in the progress of scientific research and cope up with it. The University Corps should therefore be regarded as the Officers' Training Corps, as in England, from which direct recruitment can be made into the Standing Army.

THE BRITISH SYSTEM.

In England recruitment into the Commissioned Service of the Army is made in three ways:—

(1) Through the Sandhurst, Woolwich, Croydon and such other military academies.

(2) Through the Officers' Training Corps existing in the Universities for University students Students who undergo a training course in these Corps can get direct admission into the commissioned service of the regular army after their graduation in the Universities.

(3) Through the Territorial Forces. Officers who hold commissions in the Territorial Forces can get their commissions transferred to the permanent regular service if they so desire. It happens very often in England that the O. T. C. men, after completion of their O. T. C. and College careers, join the Territorial Forces, and despite their advanced age in many cases, get themselves transferred to the regular army service.

All these ways of recruitment into the commissioned service of the regular Indian Army should be thrown open to the U. T. C. men, thus affording some field for the ambition of deserving and really capable students.

DEFECTIVE METHODS.

To do this, however, it would be necessary to make the U. T. C. training more intensive and progressive than it is at present. In the regular army the recruit, after his enrolment, is sent to a Training Battalion where he receives elementary training. After the recruit finishes his recruit's course of training he becomes a "soldier" and is then sent on to a regular battalion. No such distinction is made between "recruits" and "soldiers" in the U. T. C. Both old and new men are mixed up in the same platoons every year. Year after year they all undergo the same course of training. Every year even the old men have to start with the same elementary routine training along with the recruits. The consequence is that when a student spends one year in the Corps he has practically nothing new to learn the next year. It also becomes difficult for him to attain a high degree of efficiency as he is each year mixed up with raw and new men and has to undergo practically the same course of training from the beginning along with the recruits who spoil everything—accuracy, efficiency and even discipline. On account of this faulty method the course becomes very tiresome and boring to students just at the end of their first year in the U. T. C.

LINES OF EMPLOYMENT.

If the University Corps therefore, are to be of proper use, this defective method of mixing the old men and new recruits in the same platoons should at once be stopped. For this end:

(a) A division of recruits and soldiers should be made as in the regular army and they should be trained in separate platoons.

(b) A progressive curriculum should be framed for the successive years of a student's career in the U. T. C. During every successive year the students should be given more advanced and intensive training than in the preceding year.

There are also a few other improvements that can be made to improve the standard and status of the U. T. C.:—

(c) At present the University Corps are only Infantry Units As only those who are University students, the intelligentsia of the country, can be members of the University Corps, they have an immense educative value. It is only these well-trained U. T. C. men who will solidify and strengthen the structure of National Defence. Many more branches of the army should therefore be thrown open to them. Thus the Indian Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Committee had recommended that Cavalry, Artillery and Machine-gun courses should be opened in the University Corps. The Signalling course should be added to these:

(d) There are military schools in India for intensive specialization in different subjects. For example:—

(1) The Equitation School at Saugor.

(2) The School of Artillery at Kakul.

(3) The Senior Officers' School at Belgaum.

(4) The Small Arms School—
(a) at Pachmari (for Rifle Revolver, Grenade, etc.):
(b) at Ahmednagar (for Machine-gun).

(5) The Royal Tank Corps School at Ahmednagar.

(6) The Army School of Education at Belgaum.

(7) The Army School of Physical Training at Ambala.

(8) The Army Signal School at Poona.

(9) The Indian Army Ordinance School of Instruction at Kirkee etc.

Selected students from the University Corps should be sent to some of these schools for intensive specialization in different subjects. A few of them should also be sent to the Indian Sandhurst College that is to come into existence hereafter.

Students who can qualify themselves for the "Efficiency Certificates" while in the University Corps should, after their graduation, be taken up directly into the army as Junior Commissioned Officers (the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers).

Extra efficient students should be sent to some of the schools mentioned above, and after they successfully complete any of the specialized courses, or the general course of any military school or college, they should be taken up as Senior Commissioned Officers (holding the King's Commission).

By these means the University Corps would be provided with ample ground for the ambition of young men and the Indian army would be provided, to say the least with officers whose calibre and capacity would not be even a degree lower than what is found now.

(To Be Continued.)

ART TALKS TECHNIC TALKS & PHOTOGRAPHY TALKS.

IT'S MEHTA-LUHAR'S PERFECT (Silent)

Stunt-Production of

ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE & NATURAL BEAUTY

THE BLACK-TIGER

Starring
Messrs. NAVINCHANDRA, BALABHAI AND
Miss LOBO, CHANDRIKA with KUMAR. BHAGVANDAS "SCREEN—PRODIGY"

FULL OF THRILLS, STUNTS, INTRIGUES and MYSTERIES

SHOWING THE SUFFERINGS OF
THE OPPRESSED POOR & THE RELIEF GIVEN BY

THE BLACK-TIGER

of MYSTERIES-AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

SHOWS:: 5. 7, 9 & 11 P.M. SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXTRA AT 3 P. M.

Don't Miss This MEHTA-LUHARS Best Screen-Stunt

BALVANT SANGIT MANDALI
GRANT ROAD
The New Elphinstone Theatre

SATURDAY, 25-7-31 at 3-30 p.m.
UGRAMANGAL
Sangit Acts V.

SUNDAY, 26-7-31 at 3-30 p.m.
MANAPMAN
Sangit Acts V.

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY.
LOVE IMMORTAL
LOVE IMMORTAL
A fascinating story of Rupmati and Baj Bahadur of Malva whose sons are still an inspiration and a charm to many.
LOVE IMMORTAL
LOVE IMMORTAL
Featuring
The famous queen of the screen
SULOCHANA
An impelling story of a woman's Love. The favourite Sulochana has played many fascinating roles but she is at her best in:
LOVE IMMORTAL
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S MASTERPIECE.
CINEMA MAJESTIC.
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Crown Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
PICKFAIR PICTURE
present
BOB STEEL
in
TEXAS COWBOY
TEXAS COWBOY
TEXAS COWBOY
Also
2 REELS ROARING COMEDY
Also
A STAGE DANCE BY
MISS NADHURI

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 25TH JULY.
GENERAL PICTURES CORPORATION.
Presents
"GARUD GARVAHARAN"
OR
SATYABHAMA GARVAKHANDAN.
Featuring: Miss DEVKI.
A T
SUPER CINEMA
Thrill of Mahabharat Episodes.
THRILLING & SENSATIONAL!!
From Next Saturday.
"THE WANDERING DANCER"
OF
UNITED PLAYERS CORP.
Featuring:
Miss ROOKHIA and KHATUN and Mr. GUL HAMID.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays EXTRA SHOW at 3 P.M. and DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Near Charni Road Junction.

GLOBE TALKIES Sandhurst Road.

Please note our usual Half Rates:—Box Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Stall As. 12. First As. 8, Second As. 4 and Third As. 3. Including Tax.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30. Sat., Sun. Tues. (Bara Vafat), Fri. at 3 P.M.

"NO, NO, NANETTE"

A STUPENDOUS COMEDY SPECTACLE— of MIRTH, MELODY, ROMANCE and COLOUR

Featuring the Inimitable ALEXANDER GRAY and BERNICE CLAIRE

You've never seen anything like these sumptuous scenes.

Airplane Honey-moon among the Stars. Trip to Mars and the dance of the Marcians.

BIGGER and FUNNIER by far than the Stage show ..... described as the greatest laughter provoking Comedy ever staged.

All in Techni-colour, To Make the GRANDEST GIRL and MUSIC SHOW Twice As Big As Any Before.

A FIRST NATIONAL VITAPHONE HIT.

Commencing From To-day
THE LONG-AWAITED GORGEO US MAHARASHTRA (Kolhapur) PICTURE.

LOVE IMMORTAL
(BAJ BAHADUR)
with
SULOCHANA,
THE POPULAR CHARMING SCREEN STAR OF FAME.
Full of Thrills and Stunts.
SHOWS: 3, 5, 7 and 11 P.M.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Two Crazy Clowns of "Rio Rita" and "The Cuckoos."
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
in
"HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE"
Radio's Comedy Bombshell.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
WITTY, WISE, WICKED.
"CANARIES"
SOMETIMES SING"
Featuring
TOM WALLS and YVONNE ARNAUD.
A British and Dominion Film

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Spectacular Musical Show
"SALLY"
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing, Colour Picture.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSAIN EBRAHIM has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office (at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road forming part of the Hill formerly known as Rygoon Hill but now known as "Dady Seth Hill" in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 851.61 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining pieces of land under Collector's New Nos. 3029, 2738, 11-E|3191, and New Survey Nos. 7148, 7152, 1|7148, and 2 and 3|7147, and bounded on the East by the boundry Wall and by Dady Seth Hill; on the West by Napean Sea Road; on the North by the property of Ali Mahomed Kamrudin and Tyabali Kamrudin Jariwalla and on the South by the property of Ali Mahomed Kamrudin and Tyabali Kamrudin Jariwalla and the buildings whereof are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. 3302 (4c), and Street No. 115 a.c., and bear Cadastral Survey No. 572 of the Malbar and Camballa Hills Division.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1931.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3370.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTT. MUNSIF

AT VIZAGAPATAM.
O.S. 109|31.

Between
G. HANUMANTHARAO Plaintiff.
and
ADAM IBRAHIM LATIF . Defendants.

WHEREAS the plaintiff in this case has filed suit in ejectment, against Latif and his brother Ibrahim for ejecting them from his house at Anakapalle let the 1st Defendant Latif take notice that the Suit is posted for hearing to 1-8-31 for his appearance.

M.R.R. MADHAVA RAO,
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Dated 9-7-31.
5542.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following articles at the risk of the Owners, on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1931, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, Books, vessels, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED & CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th July, 1931, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing Apparel; Wines and Spirit; Perfumed Spirit; Wireless Parts; Tobacco; Cigarettes; Charas; and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of eight buildings yielding large rent at De Lisle Road, (Opposite the G.I.P Rly. Byculla Station and next to Karimi Litho Press).

By order of Messrs. Solomon & Co., attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Aju Virpar and Madan Virpar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kushaba Chapaji Kale a minor by his constituted guardian Dattatraya Bayaji Kale and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Mortgage, dated 8th June, 1925 and further charge, dated 21st September, 1929:—

SALE ON SATURDAY 1st August, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 1374 square yards or thereabouts with five messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the west side of DeLisle Road (opposite the Byculla Railway Station) Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 243 and New No. 13764 and D|13764, Old Survey Nos. 386, 386 and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944 Byculla Division and Bombay Municipal E Ward No. 7214, 7215, 7218 (2), 7218 (2A), 7218 (3) and 7218 (4) and Street Nos. 1, 2, 6, 6a, 7 and 8.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 739 square yards together with two messuages or dwelling houses situate at the West side of DeLisle Road (opposite the Byculla Railway Station) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 243 and New Nos. 13764 and D|13764 and Old Survey Nos. 386, 386, and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944 Byculla Division and Bombay Municipal E Ward Nos. 7209 (1) and 7209 (2) and Street Nos. 94 and 94A.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of Government Foras land, admeasuring about 389 square yards together with one building or chawl standing thereon situate at the West side of DeLisle Road (opposite the Byculla Railway Station) bearing Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 243, New Nos. 13764 and D|13764 and Old Survey No. 386, 386 and New Survey Nos. 1|3467 and 1C|3467 and Cadastral Survey No. 1944 Byculla Division and Bombay Municipal E Ward Nos. 7210 to 7213 and Street Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102, 104 and 106.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Solomon & Co. attorneys for the Mortgagees, Daud Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. B. G. PAREKH & Co.

AUCIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

30, Hummam St, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DHARAVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Anandji Savaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Ahmedbhai Peerbhai virtue of the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of December, 1921, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. B.G PARAKH & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the property hereunder described.

17331 nearly Square Yards in two lots.

For the description of the properties and particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Mr. Cunverji R. Billimoria, Vakil for Mortgagees at his Office at 140-A, Eskin Road, Null Bazar Road, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

B.G. PARAKH & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT SANTACRUZ AND FANASWADI.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Ramgopalji Ramrikh Pandia and others the present Trustees of the Composition Deed dated the 23rd April 1930 made by Messrs. Manraj Ramjhagat sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES AT SANTACRUZ.

SALE ON SUNDAY 26TH JULY 1931 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY:—Piece of land situate at Santacruz containing by admeasurement 914 Square yards bearing Entry No. 3658, Survey No. 107, Pot No. 20 and 17, and bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr. Jamsedji Marqur and another, on the South by the land of Abdoolali Abdool Hoosein and another, on the East by the property of Kaikasaru Dosabhai Randeria and on the West by the land secondly hereinafter described together with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—Three pieces of land situate at (Danda) Santacruz in the District of Thana Containing by admeasurement 2602 Square yards of thereabouts bearing Entry Nos 630 and 631, Survey No. 106, Sub No. 2|106 Sub No. 1 and Entry No. 2658 and Survey No. 107 and Sub No. 19 the first piece of land bearing Survey No. 106 Sub No. 2|106 is bounded on the East by the land of Mahomedalli, Abdualli, on the West by the property of Mahomedalli, Husseinalli, on the South by the land of Adamjee Bhaiji Patell and on the North by the Bhat land of Mojee Nicholas and Lawrence Nicholas and the second and third pieces are bounded on the East by the Dosabhoy Road and the land of Francis Mowjee Gom, on the West by Survey No. 106, Sub No. 2 herein before referred to on the South by the land of Hasanalli Noorbhai and on the North by the Survey No. 106 Sub No. 1 together with all buildings standing on the said premises or any of them.

THIRDLY:—Piece of vacant land situate at Santacruz Bandra in Thana District bearing Survey No. 107 Pot No. 18 Entry No. 651 and Containing by admeasurement 248.3/4 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East, West and South by the property firstly described, on the North by the property of Kaikhashroo Dossabhoy Randeria.

PROPERTY AT FANASWADI.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 27TH JULY 1931 AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.)

All that piece of Leasehold land situate on the West side of Fanaswady Lane Containing by admeasurement 190 Square Yards and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward from Nos. 4736 to 4753 and Street Nos. from 3 to 18 and Old Survey No. 332 and New Survey No. 342 and bounded on the East by the land leased to Tarachand Moorlidhar by the Lessor, on the West by the property of Vishwanath Narayan, on the North by the passage belonging to the original Lessor and on the South by the property of Tribhuvandas Vurjeevandas.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas and Co. Attorneys for the said Trustees or to the Undersigned.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT COPPER SMITH ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Harischandra Mahaduji and Nirabai daughter of the said Harischandra Mahaduji the Mortgagors under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th January, 1930 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Saturday the 25th, July, 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land containing 93 Square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 173, 132 New No. 11457, 11490. Old Survey No. 1|102 and 97 New Survey No. 3583 and part of 1|3584 Cadastral Survey No. 180 of Mazagaon Division together with the building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5288 Street No. Old 22-24 and New Street Nos. 48 situate at Copper Smith Road Mazagaon, Bombay.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements

PATHE
CINEMA.
25 JULY

TWO SLIPS NIGHTLY
6-30 and 10.
EXTRA SLIPS AT 4
SAT., SUN., TUES., THURS
IF YOU CAN'T LAUGH SEE A DOCTOR.

WHAT A MARVELLOUS LOVER IS

LEW AYRES!

BUT HE GOES FURTHER THIS TIME.

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EYEFULL OF GIRL IS

JOAN BENNETT!

She said the men didn't want her—and she was going after them—and Boy—She' went.

SLIM SUMMERVILLE

MAKES A GOOD PLUMBER—BUT PLUMBING ISN'T HIS LONG SUIT IN THIS PICTURE.

Watch him dust the floor with the Baker and Milkman, because the Doctor said she had FALLEN arches—he misunderstood her.

JOAN BENNETT
LEW AYRES

in a spicy, laugh-loaded concoction of youth and its views on love —

"many a slip"

with Slim Summerville, Virginia Sale, Roscoe Karns Ben Alexander, J. C. Nugent.

AS HEADY AS A COCKTAIL!

Amusements.

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M. ON SUNDAY

JACK LONDON'S Greatest Story THE SEA WOLF

FOX picture

The Most Tempestuous Tale of the Sea Brought to the Talking Screen Greater than "BLOOD SHIP."

Starring:
MILTON SILLS
JANE KEITH—RAYMOND HACKETT.

Define Woman and everybody would give his own definition.

COMMENCING TO-DAY.

Ranjit Film Co's.

ROMANTIC PRODUCTION

Directed by NANDLAL JASWANT LAL

Photographed by J. SUBEDAR

A Form—a figure—made of common clay but destined to be a divine being—

Oh but when she falls—It is needless to describe it here, see the

PAINTED ANGEL

on the screen

with GAY-GLITTERING
Miss MADHURI.
Supported by
INAMDAR and BABURAO.

TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 SATURDAY & SUNDAY
EXTRA SHOW at 3 P. M.

WEST-END CINEMA

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A SHED AT LAKDI BUNDER, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Framji Sorabji Lakdawalla (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th July, 1931 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in a shed constructed on the piece of land of the Bombay Port Trust bearing "Firewood No. 25" at Lakdi Bunder, Mazagaon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY, ETC. OF THE WELL-KNOWN TURF SODA WATER FACTORY AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1263 of 1931.

Jehangir P. Pardiwalla Plaintiff.
vs.
H. D. Billimoria and F. D. Billimoria Defendants.

Under the directions of Jehangir P. Pardiwalla, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated the 23rd July 1931 made in the said Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by a Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July 1931, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises of the Turf Soda Water Factory at 9-11, Arthur Road, Tardeo, the following machinery, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERY, ETC.

Machinery pertaining to the Aerated Waters Factory and Plant with Refrigerator, Galvanized and Slate, Tanks, air vessels, pump, electric motors, gas savers crown cork plant spare parts, furniture, pots and pans and utensils motor trollies, bullocks bullock wagons, bottles, jars, boxes, acids; essences; crown corks, articles, effects and things at the said Turf Soda Factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOMBAY KARNATAKS.

GRAND OPENING CEREMONY OF THE
GADAG SHRI DATTATRAYA KANNADA DRAMATIC CO'S

Most Popular Plays at the GRANT ROAD
VICTORIA THEATRE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Shriyut G.V. BEVOOR, B.A., I.C.S.
Post-Master General, Bombay.

SATURDAY, 25th July, 1931, at 8-30 P.M.

CHAUTIYA CHANDRA

Matinee on SUNDAY, 26th July, at 3-30 P.M.

VISHAMA VIWAHA

Patronage of the Bombay Public is Solicited.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, July 24.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
July s 3/10 5/8d. Unchanged.
Oct. s 4/1 3/4d. Unchanged.
Dec. s 4/3 3/4d. Unchanged.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
July dol. 53-7/8 Down 1/8.
Sept. dol. 53-1/2 Down 3/8.
Dec. dol. 57-5/8 Down 1/4.
LONDON LINSEED.
July £8-15-0 Unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Sept. 12.06 Up 11.
Oct. 12.17 Up 10
Market quiet.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
July/Aug. sh. 16/6d.—3d.
Sept/Dec. sh. 16/19—1 1/2d.
Market fully steady.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
Sept.. 1.44—3.
Dec. 1.51—3.
March 1.57—2.
WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)

"Prices declined on commission House selling, lower outside markets and more favourable crop reports from Russia. Closed barely steady."

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 24.

Following a small rise in New York futures our market was expected to open at Rs. 191/- but it opened weak at Rs. 189/- for Broach A.-M. At this level there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 188/8 but again recovered to Rs. 189/-. At this level there was no demand and the market again ruled quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 9 points but it opened quiet at a rise of 5 points only. There was heavy long liquidation in Oomra July which depressed prices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 176/8
Broach A-M. 187
Oomra July 161
Oomra D-J. 161
Bengal July 142
Bengal D-J. 139

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 24.	To-day	Total
Broach J-A.	100	20,500
Bengal July	200	6,600
Oomra July	5,100	19,900

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, July 24.
Bengal D-J. 141
Bengal July 144
Broach A-M. 189
Broach J-A. 178
Umra D-J. 163
Umra July 167

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	156	152	148	144
Sind	154	150	146	142
Rajputana	155	151	147	143
Broach	188	184	180	176
P. A.	196	192	188	184
K. V.	190	186	182	178
Dholera	184	180	176	172
Kalajin	190	186	182	178
Cutch	196	192	188	184
Surat	248	244	240	236
Rajpipla	248	244	240	236
Navsari	263	259	255	251
Umra No. 3	176	172	168	164
C. P. No. 1	188	184	180	176
C. P. No. 2	182	178	174	170

Ready market was very quiet and Business was very small.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, July 24.	
July	134.90	—1.00
Oct.	127.60	—1.90
Jan.	126.30	—1.40

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 24.	
Bengal Superfine	154
Bengal Fine	149
Bengal F.G.	144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	149
Sind-Punjab F.G.	144
Wardha-Hight Fine	177
Nagpur Bavner Fine	177
Yeotmal Fine	172
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	167
Muthia Fine	162
Muthia F.G.	157
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	177
Sailu F.G.G.S.	172
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	172
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172
Indore/Ujjain Fine	177
Broach Fine	182
Broach F.G.	177
Compta Good	207/12
Jinja	272/77
Busoga	277/82

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 24.

F. P. Bales.—
Receipts to date 23-7-31 1930-31 8880000; 1929-30 8646000.
Receipts Yesterday 23-7-31 1930-31 2000; 1929-30 2000.
Exports to date 23-7-31 1930-31 6851000; 1929-30 6807000.
Stock at Ports 17-7-31 1930-31 2839000; 1929-30 1583000.
Stock Interior Town s 17-7-31 1930-31 834000; 1929-30 599000.
Stock Liverpool 17-7-31 1930-31 983000; 1929-30 815000.
Visible Supply 17-7-31 1930-31 5407000; 1929-30 3073000.
Quantity in Sight 17-7-31 1930-31 13115000; 1920-30 13913000.
Quantity out of Sight 17-7-31 1930-31 10776000; 1929-30 12622-000.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 24.	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	43	10	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	5	0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1931

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—:o:—

DEBATE IN U. P. COUNCIL

INDICTMENT OF SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S POLICY

LUCKNOW, July 23.

The United Provinces Legislative Council discussed at length to-day a resolution moved by Rai Rajeswar Bali, ex-Minister, recommending to the Government to issue orders that the percentage of collection of revenue of a Mahal during 1338 Fasli year to rents actually collected, should not exceed percentage which its revenue bears to its recorded rental and furher to appoint a Committee of Official and non-Official members of the Council to suggest the principles on which rent and revenue of these Provinces should be readjusted in terms of prevailing prices, the Committee to subhit its report before the end of August, 1931.

TARDY AND NIGGARDLY.

The mover referred to the Governor's address to the Council and said that there could be no difference of opinion regarding the future readjustment of rentals and revenue on the basis of existing conditions. This readjustment in his opinion, should be effective in regard to the immediate past as well. In 1338 Fasli which had just ended, most landlords could collect barely fifty percent of their rentals, mut they had to pay the Kharif kists in full, and now they were required to pay ninety percent of the Rabi revenue, allowing ten percent for remissions Rai Rajeshwar Bali contended that the primary responsibility for the present Agrarian trouble rested on the Government. They had not only been dilatory, tardy and niggardly, but when after the lapse of much valuable time, they formulated a scheme of relief and announced it, the scheme proved extremely complex and the relief utterly inadequate. Thinking and hesitating first, they let go week after week, and during that period of inactivity and suspense, disruptive forces spread their tentacles all over the Province.

INADEQUATE RELIEF MEASURES.

If the Government had announced their decision in time, and if the relief given had been adequate, much of the present trouble would not be there. In the whole of Oudh, the Government remitted 19 lakhs revenue in other words, roughly ten percent. The landlords had played more fair, remitting 61 lakhs in rent but even that was inadequate relief to tenants, who had lost half their assets from land in terms of cash. Relief was most unevenly distributed in Barabanki District. Out of 4133 Mahals, (Rent Circles) there were as many as 1818 Mahals or nearly 44 per cent, where no remissions had been made by the Government.

OFFICIAL APOLOGIA.

Mr. J. C. Smith, the Finance Member, pointed out that revenue collections for 1338 Fasli were nearly over, and any resolution that might now be passed regarding the manner of collection of 1338 revenue must necessarily be a dead letter. He would never claim that the Government's formula of relief was the ideal one, but faced with a totally new problem full of complexities, the Government did what they considered best under the circumstances.

The Nawab of Chhatari, Home Member, speaking as a landlord, said that the interests of Zemindars and Tenants were identical. The former could do nothing without the latter's co-operation. He pleaded for the solution of the problem on a basis of mutual goodwill. He had no objection to the Congress sympathising with tenants, but he would appeal to Congressmen not to create bad blood between landlords and cultivators.

Two amendments to the resolution were proposed and the resolution, as amended by them, was carried.

A resolution criticising the Government's policy in stopping certain scholarships and demanding the restoration of suspended foreign scholarships was under discussion, when the Council adjourned for the day.—A. P.

PRODUCE ALTERNATIVE SCHEME

Irwin Challenges Critics

"STRENGTHEN DELHI AGREEMENT"

LONDON, July 23.

Lord Irwin made his third speech on the Indian question within a week, when receiving the freedom of Doncaster. Expressing the conviction that the policy signified by the Round Table Conference was right, Lord Irwin challenged critics to produce a constructive alternative, and laid stress on the reality and the urgency of the problem and also the need for full and complete knowledge of facts.

REPLY TO CRITICS

Lord Irwin referred in this connection to the contention that the adoption of Simon Commission's proposals without Central responsibility would avoid the handing over the toiling millions to the Brahmin oligarchy and said that such argument could only be advanced by those unfamiliar with both the existing system and the Simon Commission's recommendations. Lord Irwin pointed out that many subjects affecting India's millions were already in charge of Indian Ministers, while the Simon Commission proposed to transfer also Land Revenue and Police, and said that while important Central subjects like Defence and Credit which touched the humblest members of the Society would doubtless receive principal attention at the Round Table Conference, it would be utterly misleading to suggest, that now for the first time, transfer to Indian hands of matters principally concerning Indians every day life was proposed.

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI AND GOVERNMENT

Lord Irwin realised that the Indian situation was not without grave elements of anxiety. He had no doubt that the Government of India and Provincial Governments as also Mahatma Gandhi would strain every nerve to strengthen and implement Delhi Agreement. But he was afraid, that it would be some straining of the letter of the agreement to cover activities which were clearly outside its spirit and thinking and speaking as if the principal value of the truce was to prepare for further warfare. Lord Irwin said: "If that sort of thing is proceeding, it is quite inconsistent with any genuine desire for peace".—Reuter.

"PROVINCIAL GOVT'S WANTON AGGRESSION"

Dr. Pattabi's Wire To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 22.

Dr. Pattabi Seetharamayya has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji:—

"The Kistna-Godavery land system is subjected to periodical resettlement every 30 years and the last resettlement fell due in 1928. The Madras Legislative Council protested against the improved economic inquiry and excessive increments of annas 3 in the rupee. The Council Committee elected in 1929 to inquire into the economic conditions reported against enhancement in November 1929. Increase was even held in abeyance these 19 months and now suddenly the Madras Government have passed orders enhancing the same with effect from July 1st.

"This was wholly unjustified even in normal times but with the present depression in trade and fall in prices, the enhancement is excessive. Pray acquaint the Viceroy of the Provincial Government's wanton aggression.

27 REBELS ARRESTED IN PROME

One Bayoneted & Killed

RANGOON, July 23

Troops searched several areas in Prome for rebels yesterday and seized a quantity of arms and charms. One rebel rushed through the cordon and attempted to cut down a Jamadar, who received an injury. The rebel was bayoneted and killed. Two rebel huts in a jungle were destroyed. 27 rebels were arrested. —A. P.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR OF CHANDERNAGORE

CALCUTTA, July 21.

(By Mail).

M. Vandaume takes over charge to-day from M. Valentin Champion, of the office of Administrator of Chandernagore and the latter will then leave for Pondicherry enroute to France.

CHIRNER FIRING

Questions In Bombay Council

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Following questions were put and answered at the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday afternoon:—

Mr. N N. PATIL (Kolaba District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they received the telegrams from the citizens of Panvel, the Bar Association, the Municipality of Panvel, and the Merchants' Association and Taluka Local Boards of Panvel, that a committee of officials and non-officials presided over by a judicial officer should be appointed to enquire into the firing at Chirner in Panvel Tafuka on the 25th September 1930?

(b) If so, has such an enquiry been held?

(c) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

(d) Is it a fact that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kolaba, N. D., received an application from some citizens of Panvel that there were several witnesses ready to make statements before him, and that he closed the investigation abruptly without assigning any reason for not recording the depositions of witnesses?

(e) If so, what were his reasons for so doing?

(f) Are Government aware that the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona appointed a committee to enquire into the incident at Chirner and that the members of the said committee were prohibited from visiting Panvel taluka and Uran Petha by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate by issue of an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code?

(g) What were the reasons for the issue of the order?

(h) Is it a fact that some of the persons who made statements before the committee were immediately arrested on their return to the village and if so, what was the number of such persons and what were the reasons for their arrest?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. THOMAS: (a) Yes. The Panvel Municipality and the Panvel Bar Association suggested the appointment of a committee of non-officials presided over by a Judicial Officer, while the Panvel Merchants' Association the Citizens of Panvel and the Panvel Taluka Local Board recommended the appointment of a Committee of non-officials only.

(b) No.

(c) Government considered that such an enquiry would interfere with and prejudice the police investigation into the offences arising out of the Chirner riots.

(d) and (e) An application signed by five citizens of Panvel was presented to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. At that time he had already completed his enquiry after extending it by two days beyond the prescribed date for presentation of witnesses, and all the points had been sufficiently elucidated. He therefore informed the gentleman who presented the petition that there was no need to examine any more witnesses.

(f) Yes.

(g) The order was issued as the proposed enquiry was "likely to cause obstruction or annoyance or risk of obstruction or annoyance to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and his staff lawfully employed in holding investigation under the Criminal Procedure Code into the cognisable crimes of rioting and murder, etc., alleged to have been committed in the course of the same series of events of which the unofficial committee intends to hold the enquiry."

(h) Government do not know the names of the persons who made statements before the non-official committee. It is not, therefore, possible to say whether any such persons were arrested. Arrests were made in the regular course of investigation.

PRISONERS IN JAILS: CLASSIFICATION.

Mr. SYED MUNAWAR: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the rules governing the classification of prisoners in Class A;

(b) whether social status of prisoner and gravity of offence committed by him are the chief determining factors in the classification;

(c) If so, why Mr. S. A. BRELVI, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", was put in Class B throughout the term of his sentence of imprisonment;

(d) whether it is a fact that men of status inferior to him were put in Class A?

The Hon. Mr. G. A. THOMAS: (a) and (b) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the Press Note on the subject dated the 17th April 1930.

(c) The sentencing court placed Mr. Brelvi in Class B and this classification was confirmed by Government.

(d) This is really a question of opinion rather than of fact.

Four Members For Bombay Cabinet.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

POONA, July 23.

The following is the continuation of the Retrenchment Committee's proposals for Bombay:—

There is also a third proposal by Mr. Wiles, Finance Secretary and Khan Bahaduur Allabaksh who consider that in view of the great increase in income-tax which was admittedly put on as a means of reaching salaries which could not otherwise be reduced, the maximum cut should not exceed 6-1/4 per cent and their scale is therefore:—

Up to Rs. 40 three and one-eighth per cent;

Above Rs. 40 to Rs. 499 five per cent; and

Above Rs. 500 a percentage of 6-1/4.

According to this, the estimated saving is about 25-1/2 lakhs.

There is yet another proposal by Mr. Humphery, who disagrees with any cut in salaries which will result in Government breaking their pledges to All-India and Provincial Services. Such action would in his opinion, not only be disastrous morally, but would also create a precedent which might successfully be brought forward as an argument in the future. He would therefore prefer to restrict to a cut in their allowances. If, however, a cut can be made without breaking any pledge or contract he is in favour of a cut as follows:—

Up to Rs. 40 nil; 5 per cent from Rs. 41 to Rs. 499 and above Rs. 500 6-1/4 per cent. He further suggests that the Government of India should be asked to pay to Provincial Funds additional income and supertax which will be collected from Government services in this presidency.

REDUCTION IN TREASURY BENCH

The Committee are agreed that the cut should be a temporary one and should be made up to the end of the financial year 1932-33. The total cost of the local Government on account of the salaries worked out in 1928-29 was Rs. 537 lakhs. The majority of the Committee are of the opinion that the total number of Executive Council Members and Ministers who are at present four and three respectively should be reduced to four (two Executive Members and two Ministers) as it believed that such reduction would not only save money but would facilitate the work. There would in the opinion of the Committee be also a certain amount of saving in menial and general clerical establishment and they recommend the reduction to be brought about as soon as possible.—A.P.

PICKETING PROHIBITED IN D. I. KHAN

WOMAN CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

Lahore Press Searches

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 24.

The District Magistrate D. I. Khan has prohibited picketing under Section 144 for a period of two months.

Srimati Chitiandevi, Joint Secretary, Rohtak Congress Committee was arrested under Section 108. She is the first lady to be arrested in the province after the truce.

The police raided the book shop at Lahore for proscribed literature. About a thousand pamphlets were seized. Police searched a press at Amritsar, under Princes Protection Act. Copies of pamphlets attacking Patiala Maharaja seized.

Meetings And Processions Prohibited In Bannu

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 23.

The District Magistrate of Bannu has prohibited meetings and processions. The ban applies to only certain roads. It does not affect the area bounded by the city walls and does not apply to religious functions.

'Attempt On Punjab Governor's Life

THREE PERSONS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

LAHORE, July 23.

Ranbirsingh, Durgadas and Chamanlal, three young men were committed to sessions by the Special Magistrate for alleged conspiracy to take the life of the Punjab Governor on the day of the Convocation of the Punjab University.

According to the prosecution story Ranbirsingh had conveyed to the approver and others news of the decisions of the Revolutionary Party to shoot the Governor and at his instance Harkishen was selected to shoot the Governor.

It was alleged that Ranbirsingh managed to get Harkishen to Lahore and provided him with a permit to the Convocation Hall. Durgadas had supplied the conspirators with everything, including money, bombs, cartridges and houses to live in. Chamanlal had confessed to the Magistrate that he had asked Ranbirsigh to provide a man for "National work."—A.P.

'SIKANDRABAD RIOTS Committee Of Inquiry's Revelations.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 23.

"Looters had the audacity to carry away loot on tongas and on their persons before the very eyes of the Police" says the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Punjab Hindu Sabha to enquire into Sikandrabad riots.

Sikandrabad is a small village near multan free from communal trouble. Lands of Hindu Zemindars were cultivated by Muslim tenants and good relation characterised their mutual dealings. The recent trouble, according to the Committee, was caused by a certain individual who had failed to raise a loan of Rs. 10,000. The object of the trouble was pure loot, religion had nothing to do with it. The motive to take life was also absent. No single loss of life took place. In fact the rioters warned the people to seek another place of safety and to permit them to plunder and set fire to their houses.

HUGE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The damage to property is estimated at Rs. 1,30,000. The Committee, says the police arrived when loot and arson had been on for about four hours. Loot ceased on their arrival but enormous amount of property was carried to neighbouring villages and police appears to have made no attempt to recover the same.

Col. Ogilvie As A. G. G.

SRINAGAR, July 23.

It is undersood that Colonel Ogilvie who has held the post of Resident in Kashmir State for the past three years, will take over the duties of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in early September.—A. P.

JAMNALALJI IN

State To Encourage Khadi

OCTROIDUTY TO BE ABOLISHED

(From A Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, July 24.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here on the 20th instant in connection with Bijolia peasants' satyagraha. The local Pratap sabha took advantage of the visit and organised a huge public meeting. Yesterday evening when Sir Sukhdeoprasad, the Prime Minister, presided. The audience consisted of both the officials and non-officials.

In the course of his address, Seth Jamnalal emphasised the need of encouraging the cottage industries by taking to Khadi. He quoted facts and figures showing what remarkable support the khadi movement is giving to thousands of starving peasants, labourers and middle class men during these days of unemployment while urging the audience to give preference to Khadi over mill-made cloth. He pointed out that the mills demoralised, destroyed and decentralised the villages homes but Khadi brought peace, contentment and prosperity back.

Concluding he referred to the Bijolia experiment, where nearly 6,000 peasants had attained self-sufficiency and cited the instance of Mysore which was taking keen interest in Khadi and hoped similar steps would be taken by the Mewar Darbar.

Sir Sukhdeo endorsing the statement made by Seth Jamnalal, 40 years ago he was using Khadi and hoped he would again revert to Khadi. He then announced amidst cheers that the State would abolish octroi duty levied at nine pies per rupee on import of Khadi in the State territories.

HINDU MAHASABHA SECRETARY JAILED

For Statement About Cawnpore Riots

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, July 24.

Babu Jagatnarainlal, General Secretary Hindu Mahasabha, was sentenced yesterday by the District Magistrate, Patna, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153A for issuing a statement regarding the Cawnpore Riots. He has been placed in B Division as he was was down with fever at the time of the judgment. He took it cheerfully. This is his fifth conviction.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH IRON ROAD

Jail Press Officer Injured

RANGOON, July 23.

Several dacoities are reported from Tharrawaddy, Thayetmyo, Prome and Bassein. A phongyi was kidnapped and held to ransom in Thayetmyo and a villager was killed in Prome. 14 persons have been arrested in Shan States. 4 rebels surrendered in Tharrawaddy yesterday and 57 in Prome. Mr. T. D. David, Officer in charge of the Jail press, Rangoon, was assaulted yesterday by a Burman convict with an iron rod as a result of which Mr. David sustained a scalp wound.—A. P.

ATTACHMENTS IN BARDOLI

—:o:—

Pardi Village Beseiged

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 23.

A continuous stream of attachments flows throughout the different villages of Bardoli Taluka.

On the 20th inst., at about 6 o'clock, a police-party of about 15 policemen started on foot for the village Sankali. The foujhdar and Mr. Dave went to Timberva station from Bardoli station in a special railway-lorry. The whole party first of all went to the village Sankali which lies just in the vicinity of Timberva railway-station. As they reached the village one policeman was posted near every house. Almost all the houses were shut hence they could do nothing. They went to the adjoining village Timberva. Here they threatened the peasants that their properties would be confiscated if they did not pay up land-revenue. The peasants paid up about Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,000 in all. Some peasants borrowed money from the relatives residing in the neighbouring villages, some sold their ornaments cost Rs. 100 at Rs. 25 some mortgaged their ornaments, some borrowed money from money-lenders at double the usual interest.

On the same day another party of about 20 policemen headed by the Collector Mr. Kothawala, D. D. S. P. Mr. Ismail Desai, and the Mamlatdar of Bardoli went to Vaghech-Sarbhon. They were able to draw land-revenue from the peasants.

On the morning of 21st inst. D. D. S. P. Mr. Ismail Desai, the Mamlatdar, the Talati, and the police constable, Mr. Sitaram, together with a party of about 10 to 15 policemen went in Vorwad of the Bardoli. One policeman was deposited in front of every house. A house of a Mahomedan milkman was the first to be entered into. The policemen entered the courtyard by crossing the neighbouring house which was open, rushed in the house by forcibly opening the doors. No responsible man was present in the house as the owner had gone to the field in the early morning. Only the women and children were in the house. No sooner did they enter the house than the attachment began. For land-revenue of Rs. 24 As. 2, a large wooden-box and several other things necessary in the domestic life were attached and dragged out of the house. As the owner of the house came to know of this he came to his house at about 10 a.m. As he could not bear his valuable property being confiscated he paid up his land-revenue due.

AT PARDI.

On the morning of 21st inst. the second police-party headed went to the village Pardi (Khoj). None was allowed to go and slip out of the village. They were allowed to go out only after they had paid up their land-revenue. The peasants who had already left for their fields were recalled and asked to pay up land-revenue. According to the last message at 4 p.m. on the 21st the peasants who were summoned from the fields are not allowed to go and the village still remains beseiged.

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